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Schuman Winning His Fight

Assembly Supports Franc Bill

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Premier, M. Robert Schuman's "middle of the road" Government went one stage nearer to winning the "battle of the franc" today when, at half past two in the morning the National Assembly adopted the bill to withdraw from circulation all 5,000 franc notes.

The voting was 307 for, 296 against, opposition coming mainly from Right-wing and Communist deputies.

Immediately the Assembly voted by 223 votes against 240 to continue sitting and to open immediately the debate on the bill to establish a free market in gold and certain hard currencies.

Soon afterward it adjourned until this afternoon (1430 GMT), when the debate on the bill, adoption of which was practically assured, was to continue.

SOCIALISTS WON OVER

By its sudden decision to block from yesterday all 5,000 franc notes—representing more than one-third of the total currency circulation—the Government met the Socialist objection to the free market bill.

The Socialists may now be counted upon to vote for this bill.

The Government made it clear in the debate that the blocked notes will be repaid. This assurance and the amendment to the original text preventing the Government from diverting the blocked holdings into a forced loan or levy, helped the Government to get a majority.

Meanwhile, the Council of the Republic, the Upper House, met this morning to consider the bill for blocking 5,000 franc notes passed by the National Assembly early today.

The Finance Committee of the Council approved the bill by 16 votes to 14.

BANKS REOPEN

Banks, closed yesterday on Government orders, reopened this afternoon for normal business except the exchange of the banknotes.

Many Paris retail food merchants left—the Central Markets empty-handed today, since the bulk of the trading there is usually conducted in 5,000 franc notes.

Twelve farmers from the Dunstons, a village in the local tax collector's office clutching bundles of their notes and offering to pay all their back taxes.

A farmer at Clermont Ferrand, offered a banker 1,000,000 francs in blocked notes if he would change another 17,000,000 buried in the farmer's garden.—Reuter.

Murder Of Gandhi Stuns Whole World

All Night In A Lift

London, Jan. 30.—A man was trapped all night in a lift at the Admiralty office in Charing Cross Road and was freed by the NES today who worked the lift down by hand.

Mr William Ernest Savage, aged 47, of Sharnest Street, Watlington, a caretaker, had been in the lift for six hours.

At 1.45 a.m. he decided to go to the roof to investigate a leak. The building was deserted and it was not until the cleaners arrived that he was able to call for help.

As he stepped out of the lift he said: "I had nothing to sit on and not even a cigarette to smoke—now for a cup of tea." then he went off duty.—Reuter.

BUTTER AND BACON AGAIN

Cheering News For Hungry Britons

London, Jan. 30.—Two thousand tons of Danish butter and a quantity of bacon will reach Britain next week, Danish agricultural producers announced here tonight.

These are the first shipments of butter and bacon since October last year.

In return Britain has agreed to send certain industrial materials and goods needed by Denmark.

Meanwhile, the Danish Consul-General, Mr R. Vestbirk, who led the Danish delegation when Anglo-Danish trade talks were resumed here early this month, is returning to London next week for a further discussion on terms of the proposed Anglo-Danish trade and financial agreement.

PRICES AGREEMENT

An agreement was reached on butter and bacon prices and quantities subject to endorsement by the general agreement before the delegation returned to Copenhagen a week ago for consultation.

The fair has offered 221 shillings 6 pence per hundredweight for 70 percent of Denmark's exportable surplus of butter, and 226 shillings per hundredweight for 80 percent of exportable surplus of bacon.

The prices compare with the British offer of 252 shillings per hundredweight and the Danish demand for 342 for butter in the September negotiations.

The British offer for bacon at that time was 173 shillings per hundredweight and the Danish demand was 237.

(Continued on Page 12)

MOUNTBATTEN BESIDE BIER FOR NEARLY AN HOUR

Grief-Stricken Indians

New Delhi, Jan. 30.—Crowds from all parts of the capital rushed to Birla House together with Indian Cabinet Ministers on hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Governor-General Earl Mountbatten and his wife arrived half an hour after the assassination and remained beside the Mahatma's bier for nearly an hour.

The body will be taken in solemn procession to a crematorium on the holy river Jumna tomorrow.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, announced in a broadcast that tomorrow would be observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout India. On this, Earl Mountbatten was heard to comment, it would be "a day of mourning for the whole world."

Mr Gandhi's death—it is already being called martyrdom in the name of Hindu-Muslim unity—may have two possible consequences. It will, according to competent Indian observers, either give the Nehru Government unexampled support from the people and the backing of diverse political elements or it will result in an absolute and unpredictable transformation of the political map of India.

Mr Gandhi, it is common knowledge, held the Left and Right together. He cemented into common society all communities in India. He stood for the rights of the minority—Muslims in India as well as Hindus in Pakistan.

Most Indians here, were too shocked to speak on hearing of Gandhi's death. Those who heard the announcement over the All India Radio stared blankly at one another. Many burst into tears.

In the great centres of population, Calcutta and Bombay, the saffron, white and green flag of the Indian Dominion was flown at half mast. People gathered in the streets in small silent groups staring up at the flags.

Meanwhile, a flood of despatches brought tributes to Mr Gandhi and expression of sorrow at his death from every part of the world.

In Karachi, capital of the neighbouring Muslim dominion of Pakistan, the Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, said the assassination was a "most desecrating act" and expressed his "sincere and heartfelt sympathy."

Other highlights of the unanimous worldwide feeling were:

London.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, issued a statement saying, "Mr Gandhi's moral and spiritual leadership have been an inspiring example on a contracted and troubled age, and Britain will share India's grief at this calamity."

Many politicians associated with the British policy in India, including some of Mr Gandhi's political foes, also expressed their regret. Among them were the former Secretary of State for India, Mr Leopold Amery, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a well-known friend of India and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who was Secretary of State for India when British rule in the sub-continent was drawing to its close. Lord Halifax, former Viceroy of India, said: "I suppose there are very few men like Mr Gandhi in the world today who by their personal character and example have been able so deeply to influence the thought of their generation."

Mr Winston Churchill said: "I am shocked at this wicked crime."

National Assembly Resolution

Paris.—The French National Assembly stood in silence when the Acting Speaker read out the news.

It then unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the Premier, M. Robert Schuman, which said: "The French National Assembly sends to the Government and the people of India its deepest condolences. In the person of Mahatma Gandhi the Assembly honours a friend of France, a patriot, and above all, a thinker whose example, we hope, will show the world that love is stronger than hate."

Capetown.—The South African Premier, General Jan Smuts, said that Mr Gandhi was one of the "great men of our time."

"A Prince among men has passed away and we grieve with India in her irreparable loss," General Smuts added.

Washington.—A White House spokesman said President Truman described Gandhi's death as "a tragic loss to the whole world."

"Mr Gandhi was a great Indian Nationalist but at the same time he was a leader of international status. He was revered by the people of India and his influence was felt not only in the affairs of government but also in the realm of the spirit."

"Unhappily he did not live to witness the full realisation of those ideas for which he struggled for in his life, and his work will be through the years to come, the greatest monument to him."

Nairobi.—The large Indian population of Nairobi was deeply stirred by the death of Mr Gandhi. A large number of the people gathered in the centre of the town this evening to mourn his death and all Indian business premises are to be closed tomorrow.

Cairo.—Egyptians, many of whom had only a short time before visited the Mosques for Friday prayers, received the news of Mr Gandhi's death in shocked silence.

The Egyptian State broadcasting station interrupted its broadcast to announce the assassination.

Indians, of whom there are a number in Cairo, had the greatest

difficulty in believing the news which reached the city too late for the evening papers and their feelings were generally expressed by one who said: "A saint has vanished from the earth."

Ceylon.—The news of Mr Gandhi's death came as a shock and spread like wildfire through Ceylon.

Crowds gathered in the streets to listen to the All India Radio broadcast and later besieged news agency and newspaper offices with phone calls seeking confirmation.

Mr V. G. I. High Commissioner for India, told Reuter: "It is terrible. It is too terrible news to say anything in words."

The Prime Minister, Mr D. S. Senanayake, said, "I am too shocked to be able to think what result this tragedy will have, not only in India but the whole world."

Sir Oliver Goonewardene, Minister of Home Affairs, said: "This is an unthinkable tragedy, not only to India but to the whole world. My first thoughts are of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the enormous responsibility that now rests on him."

London Press Reactions

In London, the evening papers tonight splashed the news of Mr Gandhi's death in columns of front page stories and pictures, topped by huge banner headlines.

All carried lengthy biographies and tributes from leading world personalities, as well as marking the Mahatma's tragic death in their editorials.

Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" compared Mr Gandhi's death to that of President Roosevelt in the closing stages of the war.

"His murder strikes India a most grievous blow at this crucial moment in her troubled history. The Indian race are already in turmoil. Bereft of this great statesman's moderating influence, who can tell what horrors await India's teeming multiplying millions? The British people earnestly trust that the extremists will pause at the dread spectacle of the carnage that might now ensue."

"The Star", which devoted seven and a half full news-columns to Mr Gandhi, declared: "Free peoples the world over will today bow their heads in deep sorrow and humility at the news that Mahatma Gandhi, a saint who could bring millions to peace by his unique moral strength, has died by an assassin's bullet."

"Mr Gandhi's death at the hand of an assassin just at the moment of India's freedom is a staggering loss to his people. Mr Gandhi was the architect of India's freedom. Without his heroic leadership and sacrifice the country would still be far from its goal."

"He symbolised in his own person the highest ideals of his people. The Mahatma was shot down while leading his last noble fight for India's unity."

"His death in the cause of a united India raises him to a pedestal of supreme greatness. China feels the loss with profound grief."

"The Evening News" commented editorially: "Within a few weeks of the ending of the British Raj in India Mahatma Gandhi lies dead, pierced by an assassin's bullets. That a poignant and significant fact about this cruel deed which fills the minds of beholders with apprehension."

"The Mahatma's influence over millions of the human race was without parallel in modern times. What mixture of unreason, hatred, political passion lay behind the fingers of the murderer none can say."

Nanking.—The Chinese Government in an official statement—issued tonight by Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of the Information Department—expressed deep regret at Mr Gandhi's death.

The statement said: "The Chinese Government learns of Mahatma Gandhi's tragic death with a feeling of profound sorrow. A great spiritual leader has been taken from us. The world can ill spare him. His ideals will live after him as an inspiration to posterity."

(Continued on Page 12)

He's The "Mad Doctor"



Japanese war criminal Hidenichi Tokuda, better known to hundreds of Allied POWs as the "Mad Doctor," who was recently sentenced to death for committing heinous experiments and tortures upon prisoners, Tokuda's trial was highlighted by Dr Dawson-Grove's testimony. Dr Dawson-Grove was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

Militias For Palestine

Britain Expected To Agree

JEW'S WARNING

London, Jan. 30.—Britain is expected to agree to the creation of Jewish and Arab militias in Palestine before the expiry of the British mandate on May 15, it was believed in informed quarters in London today.

The Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Alan Cunningham, are to consult on the matter following last night's decision by the United Nations Palestine Commission to assist in forming militias for the new Jewish and Arab states.

The expected British agreement would be conditional on the militia being explicitly constituted as defensive forces.

The Arab Information Office in London stated today that if the British Government took such a step the Arabs would regard the Government as going back on its declared policy in a matter of utmost importance.

ARABS' ATTITUDE

The Government, the Arab Office said, had repeatedly declared that it would take no part in implementing the partition and would not allow the presence of its forces and administration in the country to be used for the purpose of creating a Jewish militia before the ending of the mandate would be a very effective step in the process of enforcing a partition, it added.

The Arabs regard such action not merely as an active participation but as a single enforcement by Britain since the Jewish force would be raised under the sole protection of British troops. The offer to assist the Arabs on an equal basis was merely a piece of unrealistic eye-wash which completely ignores the realities of the position and the Arabs would have nothing to do with the plan.—Reuter.

SPOKESMAN'S FORECAST

Jerusalem, Jan. 31.—The "possibility of a large-scale Arab attack on Jewish positions in Palestine must be expected immediately after British withdrawal from this country," said a Jewish Agency spokesman at a press conference on Friday.

"In this view of this assumption," he said, "the Jewish Agency regards the news that the United Nations commission has unanimously accepted the Jewish Agency plan for a Jewish militia, as an important step forward, despite the fact that this decision has to go to the Security Council."

The spokesman welcomed particularly the reported stipulation that the militia is to be established before the mandate is actually over as "this militia may have to go into action very early after the British leave and therefore must be prepared beforehand."

"In the overall picture of Palestine's future one assumes some blood will be shed, but there is a number of factors which can at least reduce the scale of bloodshed: First, diplomatic pressure by the United Nations and American Arab states; second, the possibility of a United Nations force; third, the possibility of augmenting our own strength; and fourth possible development within the Arab world."—Associated Press.

Canberra Resents HK Criticism Of Australian Exports

Canberra, Dec. 30.—Australian Department of Commerce officials alleged today that some overseas importers were deliberately making false accusations about the "poor quality" of Australian exports with the intention of claiming price adjustments. Some claims had been successful they said.

The officials were commenting on a Hongkong report that a Hongkong importer had claimed an entire shipment of hundreds of cases of Australian goods had been received badly packed and not up to sample.

One official said: "We do not say all exports from Australia are above criticism but there is no doubt some overseas importers who have been 'putting it over,' he added that he could not believe an allegation that meat extract had been packed in unwashed ink bottles."

"The Minister of Commerce, Mr Reginald Pollard," he added, "has threatened exceptionally strong action against exporters who flout the packing regulations."

"There is no doubt that exporters who send out poorly packed goods

of inferior quality are doing tremendous damage to Australian trade."

In Sydney, an official of the Australian Exporters Federation, said: "I can understand beef exports being sent in ink bottles because the acute bottle shortage may have made it impossible for the manufacturer to pack according to sample but there is no excuse for foodstuffs being exported in unsterilised or crudely labelled containers. This sort of thing is doing Australia great harm in the East."

"Some Chinese importers are partly to blame because in their anxiety to get particular products on the local market they are not prepared to wait to do business with the exporters who served them before the war."—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Danger Signs In China

THE development of the Chinese Communist forces from guerrilla groups into armies capable of encircling the Nationalists in frontal assaults is one of the most significant phases of the civil war—certainly the most serious threat yet levelled at Chiang Kai-shek's position as a military leader. Latest reports from the Manchurian front bring to Nanking the gravest news for two years—the last line of Nationalist resistance in the vast northern province has now been broken and the way paved for a thrust southward which, if successful, would seal off Chiang's corridor. With this accomplished the Reds would control the whole of the north of China and capable of making the Yangtze valley untenable to the Nationalists. This has yet to materialise, but the danger signs are all too apparent. If the Communist armies succeed in establishing control of the Yangtze they will cut China in half, forcing Chiang to find a new seat of Government, probably in Canton. And any such retreat would also gravely compromise the Generalissimo's position as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist troops, and submit the anti-Kuomintang political groups to demand his resignation. Just why Chiang's troops are incapable of withstanding the Reds is not clear from this distance. One division which defended Shih-tun is said to have "disintegrated," which suggests wholesale defection. Chiang several weeks

ago ordered this key town astride the Peking-Mukden railway to be held at all costs, but it would appear that only perfunctory endeavours were made to move sufficient reinforcements to the area to enable the besieged garrison to hold out. Nor, on any other fronts, do the Nationalists appear sufficiently resolute to launch thorough-going offensives, but everywhere are permitting the Reds to take the initiative. The military situation in China is deplorable, calling for determined action on the part of the Generalissimo if it is not to deteriorate beyond redemption. Chiang's personal position as head of the State obviously depends on his ability to remain militarily strong; it is his one guarantee against any attempt of a political coup by opposition parties. His duty, it therefore quite clear, he must find means not only of preventing the Reds from penetrating into Central China, but of eventually recovering valuable territory now surrendered. He cannot be content with the manner in which his troops are being led, for there are too many signs that divisional commanders prefer to disengage rather than go over to the offensive. Chiang can no longer afford so-called strategic retreats. If his troops are to avoid further catastrophic defeats in the field they must be equipped and led in such a manner as to give them complete superiority. The time for a very heavy shake-up in the Nationalists' military hierarchy is overdue.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

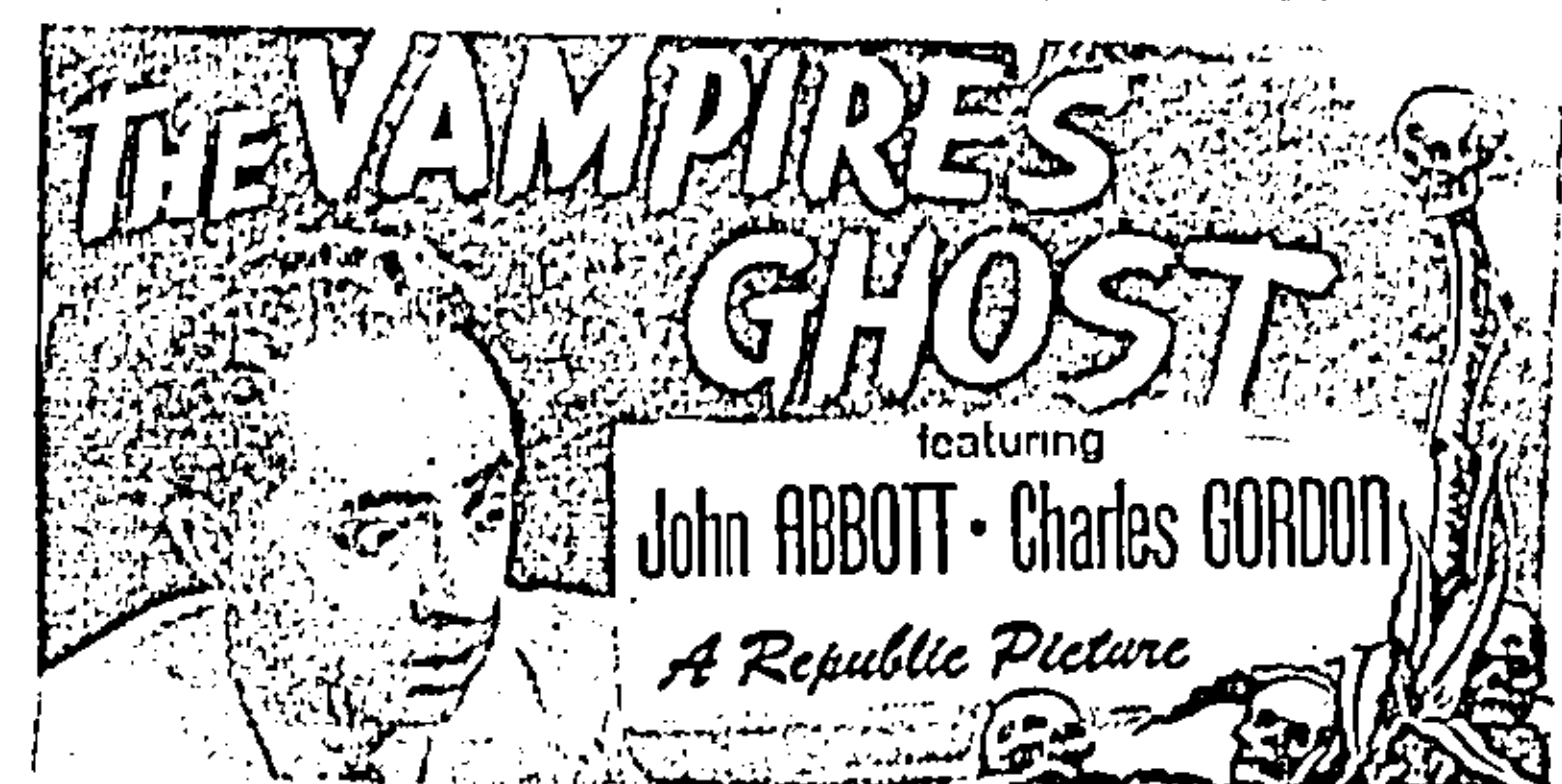
SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
— SHOWING TO-DAY —



— AT THE QUEEN'S —
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
"THEY WERE EXPENDABLE"
Robert MONTGOMERY • Donna REED • John WAYNE
An MGM Picture—AT REDUCED PRICES!

CENTRAL THEATRE

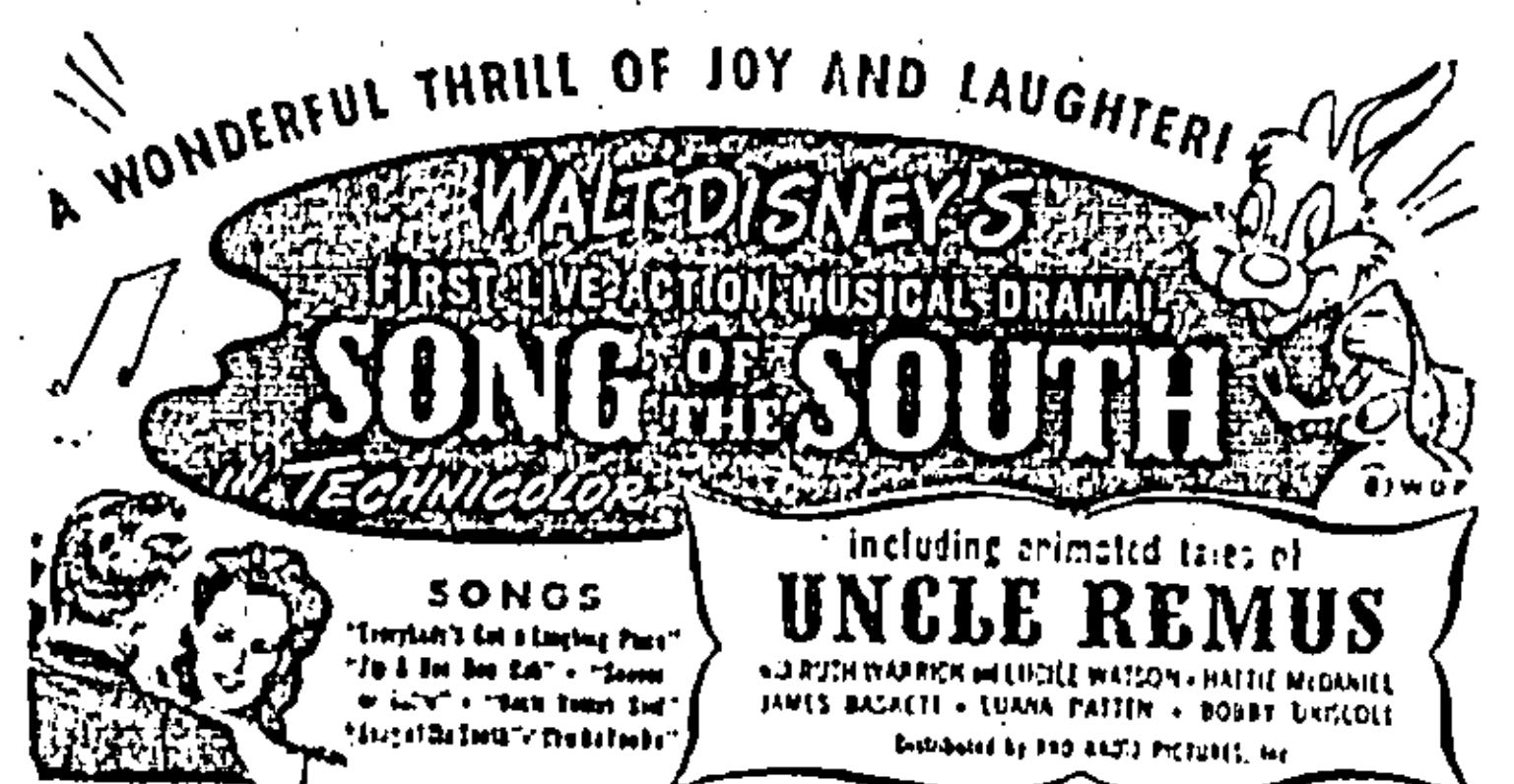
TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
— GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION —



Daringly filmed from real-life thrills by Dr. PAUL L. HOFFER!

ORIENTAL

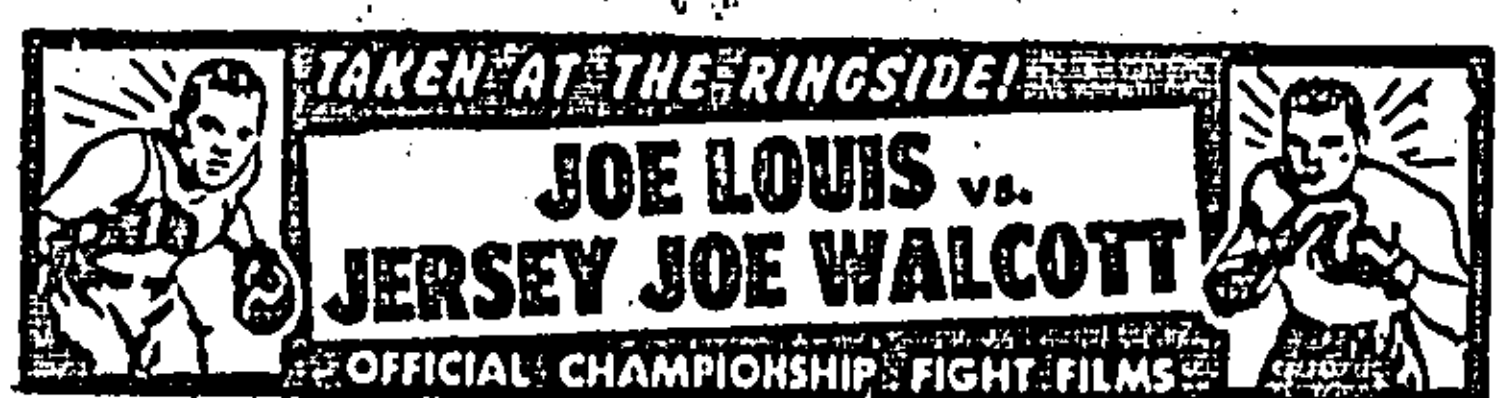
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From the Heart of South to the Heart of the World!



SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30
"THE FIGHTING GUARDSMAN"

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
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SHOWING WITH
James STEWART • Jane WYMAN
in **"MAGIC TOWN"**
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
Paulette GODDARD • Ray MILLAND
in **"KITTY"**

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, IN AN
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW, SMASHES
SOME HOARY LEGENDS OF THE
SCREEN

The lure of Hollywood?

Q. What is the truth about the "Lure of Hollywood?"
A. When my return to America was announced people were inclined to ask me silly questions about this so-called "Lure of Hollywood." There is no lure—at least, not for people like myself.

One can understand that young, impressionable people might be fascinated by thoughts of a Hollywood opportunity, with promise of high salary, but I have been thirty-five years in the theatre; what do you think it means to me—with a face like mine—to have my photograph taken?

I am going back because I have a contract to fulfill and I'm old-fashioned enough to believe that contractual obligations should, in honour, be observed.

Britain's Big 4 in Films to Come

by DAVID LEWIN

MR RANK has given a New Year instruction to the producers at his more expensive studios at Denham and Pinewood. It is this: "Make your pictures for £200,000—or make them for someone else."

That way he hopes to change his loss of £2,000,000 on his pictures during the past six years into a profit in 1948.

But you will not see much sign of this cheaper picture policy in the coming year.

I went through the list of films to be shown. The thing that struck me was their cost. Topping the list from Denham and Pinewood come "Hamlet," Laurence Olivier's latest; "Oliver Twist," with eight-year-old John Howard Davies; "Red Shoes," the ballet film in colour, with Moira Shearer; and Jean Simmons in "Blue Lagoon."

They cost—or will cost—from £400,000 to £500,000 each.

LIGHT

What else is there on the New Year film menu? Far too few comedies. Peter Ustinov's "Vice Versa," with Roger Livesey, is one exception: it promises to be amusing.

Another new one will be an Italian musical-comedy-remake, "One Night with You," which brings in Bonar Colleano, Hugh Wakefield, Stanley Holloway.

Other Rank studios working hard but keeping below the £200,000 limit are turning out what have become known as the "money makers" of British pictures. They will have ready family films with Kathleen Harrison and Jack Warner; unpretentious stories about mermaids ("Miranda"); about football pools ("Easy Money"); and thrillers ("The Calendar").

HEAVY

Sir Alexander Korda scorns cheapness. His 1948 pictures cost a lot and have all taken a long time to make. At the top of the list is "Anna Karenina" with Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier, followed by Carol Reed's "The Lost Illusion" starring Sir Ralph Richardson.

His much-boosted epic in colour, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," with David Niven, will probably not be ready before the Royal Film Show, next autumn.

But those films won't keep Britain's 4,200 cinemas in new pictures for 52 weeks. The smaller studios and independent film-makers will help to fill the gaps with dramas such as "The Wild Sisters" and "Shadow of Tomorrow," with an occasional break like "Spring in Park Lane" to show life's lighter side.

Queen Mary goes in March to preview Diana Romney's "Corridor of Mirrors," made last year in France.

MIXED

The American companies in Britain have very little left to show. They open the New Year with the two best pictures still in stock: (1) "Crossfire," which they think will duplicate the storm it caused in America. Its subject: Anti-Semitism. And (2) The 100-per-cent light entertainment film—"Fun and Fancy Free," from Walt Disney.

For me, Hollywood has no glamour. It is merely a centre for the business of making entertainment, and just as practical in its application to that purpose as a place, say, for the business of making boots and shoes.

Q. What do you think of American charges of bad taste against certain British films?

A. You refer to Hays Office rulings. No studio in America or elsewhere is bound to observe rulings of the Hays Office. It is a voluntary censorship set up by film producers and distributors to draw up a code that will prevent the film industry prejudicing its own interests by offending against good taste.

There are forty-eight different States in the United States each with its own code, usually dictated chiefly by very powerful women's clubs and guilds. The Hays Office takes cognizance of various State laws and restrictions and produces a code calculated to satisfy all of them.

It is fatuous for any British or American producer to complain about supposed discrimination. If they have wilfully and deliberately violated the code, the whole thing is set down in punctilious details for all concerned to read. Furthermore, all producers are invited to submit scripts for Hays Office approval before a penny is expended on actual production costs.

Q. Do you think Shakespeare's dialogues should be watered down to meet requirements of such a code?

A. I believe that if you've got a code you've got to abide by it, no matter what the subject.

We are talking about "Henry V." Now I know and you know that "Henry V" is a splendid film, but it uses the word "bastard," a word specifically mentioned in the code as one that must not be used. I do not know what was in the minds of those concerned with prescribing the word in "Henry V."

Perhaps they thought individuals might say, "any word good enough for Shakespeare is good enough for me." Certainly there might have been producers to say, "If Henry V gets by with such words what's to stop us screening some of the most bawdy of the Restoration comedies, with even more offensive content?"

Let's not be hypocritical about this. After all, there are many passages from Shakespeare that would never be tolerated on the English stage. To argue because our censors take a somewhat broader view than the Hays Office is not an argument on principle but a quibble about degree.

Q. Is it your view that there is no American discrimination against British films?

A. I don't think Americans particularly want our pictures any more than they want our cigarettes. We are about twenty years late in taking after a market that Hollywood has consolidated. When you go to a tobacconist for your favourite brand of cigarettes it's no use the shopkeeper telling you he has some American brands that are just as good. Nothing else is as good because you have acquired a taste for your favourites.

Q. But have the Americans had a fair chance to judge if British films suit their taste? Don't the American cinema circuits boycott British films?

A. Yes, that's true; but would you expect it to be otherwise? You might as well expect a brewer's tied house to sell someone else's beer!

It's no good making a great picture like Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" and expecting it to go over right away, just because it's good—and because you've spent a million pounds on it.

It all revolves around the question whether film-making is an art or an industry. If it's a business you expect it to be run on business lines. Picture-making is usually referred to as the film industry. That's what it is, frankly. I've never yet heard of an American producer referring to picture-making as an art. It is in business to sell entertainment. What the whole method of acting in pictures, under direction from somebody else who sets down how a line shall be spoken or how an action shall be performed, is stilling to individual artistry!

Not. Picture-making is like any other business, except that there is more money in it. If there was as much money to be made out of making boots and shoes there would probably be fewer film executives. Mind you, I'm neither attacking nor defending the state of affairs. I am simply stating it as I see it. But it's just as well every picture is not a work of art; having a Rembrandt in every room and Rembrandt becomes worth nothing at all.

Q. Doesn't all this rather suggest that there is no place for the artist in the film business?

A. There is certainly only a very small place. Orson Welles loses money. Films like "Winterland" and "The Guardsman" have only limited appeal. But should the artist aim to make money?



COMING — Joan Bennett and Gregory Peck are cast in the leading roles in "The Macomber Affair," which will shortly be seen on the Hongkong Screen.

STUDIOS, FILMS AND STARS

BING CROSBY will definitely go to London in May to star in a musical for J. Arthur Rank.

RKO has acquired an original story for a film to be called "Honoured Glory" from Henry Grunwald, contributing editor to Time and Life. Grunwald's story is inspired by the bringing back by the U.S. War Department of nine unidentified American soldiers killed in action. A chapter will be devoted to each of their nine unknowns; to their supposed lives, dreams, and dramas.

JOAN BENNETT announces she is expecting her fourth child in June. Joan is the wife of film producer Walter Wanger. Her other children are aged 10, 13, and 4.

TEN different glamour girls have played "Jane" Tarzan's mate, since the film series began. They are Enid Markey, Karla Schramm, Louise Lorraine, Edna Murphy, Natalie Kingston, Maureen O'Sullivan, Jacqueline Wells, Ula Holt, Eleanor Holm and Brenda Joyce. Johnny Weissmuller's mate in the current "Tarzan and the Mermaids."

SONJA HENIE, who has been away from films since 1944, and Susanna Foster, who has been studying singing in New York and Europe since 1945, will make a film comeback together in "The Countess of Monte Cristo."

A SCENE depicting Joan Kent allegedly swimming in the nude (actually in a coloured bathing suit) has caused New York's film censors to declare the British film "Carnegie" was shown in England without censor's objections. The shot lasts a few seconds.

FREDRIC MARCH is going to Britain to work on the Rank £750,000 colour film "Christopher Columbus." His wife, Florence Eldridge, will co-star with him.

CHARLES GOLDNER, now playing the part of a film producer in "Two Cities," "One Night with You" speaks nine languages—Hungarian, German, Czech, Polish, Italian, German-Swiss, Russian, and French, in addition to English. As soon as he finishes his role Goldner is going to Italy to play Dr Mesmer in the film "Cagliostro" with Orson Welles playing the name part.

JUNE HAVOC has announced her engagement to radio producer William Spier. The pair will marry in February. June is the sister of Gypsy Rose Lee.

GENE KELLY is making good use of the idleness imposed by his broken ankle. The dancer has written a circus story, called "The Big Top." MGM has purchased the tale as a vehicle for June Allyson and Kelly.

THEATRE Directory

KING'S — Holiday in Mexico (Walter Pidgeon, Jose Turbi, Xavier Cugat, Jane Powell)

QUEEN'S — The Sea of Grass (Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn)

LEE — Tears of the Yangtze (Chinese picture)

CENTRAL — The Vampire's Ghost (John Abbott)

ORIENTAL — Song of the South (Walt Disney Music cartoon)

CATHAY — You're in the Army Now (Jimmy Durante, Phil Silvers, Jane Wyman)

ALHAMBRA — The Sea of Grass

MAJESTIC — Magic Town (Jimmy Stewart, Jane Wyman)

STAR — Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Gary Cooper)

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** SHOWING TO-DAY

SPECIAL TIMES
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily.

HOLD OVER!! THE 18TH DAY!
"THE TEARS OF YANGTZE"
DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN
FIRST PART "EIGHT WAR-TORN YEARS"
SECOND PART "THE DAWN"
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Melbourne's Tippling Parrot Dies
Blind and gouty Cocky Parsons, a pet cockatoo, has died at the age of 48. Cocky, who lived in a hotel bar near Melbourne, used to tackle anything in drinks from beer to champagne.

As he grew older he preferred port. He drank from a liqueur glass which he held in his right claw. While never reported under the influence, Cocky would burst suddenly into colourful epithets when the drink began to warm him.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, charge of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

CHURCH NOTICE
GOSPEL HALL
(Duddell Street, Hongkong)
(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York)
Sunday 10 a.m. Breaking-of-Bread (for Believers only).
Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study.
Thursday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Special Meeting for Ladies on Monday, 2nd February, at 7.20 p.m.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

BERNARD WICKSTEED goes Fun-Finding-Out abroad

MARRAKESH. MR CHURCHILL'S illness may have made you aware for the first time that there is a place called Marrakesh. It is a city in Morocco, and has been for nearly a thousand years. As there are a lot of people who have never heard of it before, I flew here to find out what sort of place it is.

You can get here overnight from London, which is an experience rather like going to sleep in one's own bed and waking up in the Bible.

As you step off the plane you are surrounded by people looking just as you imagine they did in Bible times. Buildings have the same red, dusty look, and there are olive trees and camels and asses wherever.

Mr. Churchill was there first—



in an oasis with mod. conv.

Marrakesh is really a desert oasis on a large scale. You may think an oasis is a water-hole with a few palms round it. But this one has modern hotels at £10 a day, with water laid on, and a wall round it that is more than ten miles long.

Marrakesh is two towns joined together. In one half live 182,000 Arabs, Berbers, Negroes, Rifis, and other African people. In the other half, 6,000 Europeans live between palm trees in much greater comfort.

Instead of a few palms, there are 90,000, as well as orange plantations, olive groves, and rose gardens. They didn't grow the roses for beauty, but to eat. You can make jam from the leaves and flavouring for cakes from the petals.

On three sides the country is little more than desert to look at, and on the fourth are the Atlas Mountains capped in snow. Frenchmen go there to ski, a surprising pastime to find on the edge of the Sahara.

If they live in Morocco more than six months every year they don't have to pay taxes in France, and money they save pays their expenses even at £10 per day.

What a meal!

THERE is no 5s. limit for restaurant meals. You can eat as much as you can pay for. At lunch the first day, I started off with some ham. They put more on my plate than the whole of my family would get in a month. Then they served a veal cutlet which was as big as a week's meat ration.

In the midst of this plenty, there is no soap. To make soap you need caustic soda, and France exports all hers to America. So even in this oasis economy, dollars come before everything—cleanliness as well as godliness.

Servants cost practically nothing, and if you know where to go, you can still buy a slave. This is a black market trans-

action, because officially the French have stopped open slave traffic.

Few of the original inhabitants of this oasis live as well as the Europeans. Thousands make do on 2d. a day, for which they get a chunk of bread and an odd cup of tea. Arab tea is scented. I had some with mint in it and it tasted just like chewing gum. Wealthy Arabs sometimes flavour it with ambergris.

Another Arab treat is boiled locust. In the interests of science, I tried one. You pick off the wings and the legs and eat it as you would a shrimp. It tastes like wood.

At the point where the old town meets the new is an open space the size of Trafalgar-square, with modern buildings on one side and a native market on the other.

Here the two civilisations get rather mixed up. Just outside the post office there is a fire-eater who plunges a blazing torch into his mouth and then breathes out blue flames.

Charms

THE snake-charmer has his pitch close to the biggest bank so that it is almost necessary to step over the cobra to catch a cheque.

Then there is a chemist's shop where you can buy any European medicine or toilet preparation except soap, and near by is a man squatting on the ground with an assortment of charms in front of him, such as jackals' teeth and lizard skins. The teeth are said to make women fall in love with whoever owns the charm.

All over the square are native doctors, dentists, barbers, and professional letter writers, and round them seethes a crowd of villagers from the mountains, herdsmen from the plains.

The absolute ruler over all these people, as well as nearly a million more in the Atlas district, is Pasha El Glawi. He looks nearly a hundred, and has four wives and two Rolls-Royce cars. He has a third one on order.

I went to call on him, and after being escorted past half a dozen bodyguards armed with wicked-looking curved daggers, I was received in a room that looked exactly like a Chelsea antique shop. It was Pasha's audience chamber.

There were spears and swords hanging on the walls. Chinese vases, Japanese prints, old French tapestry and furniture, English china, and piles of gilded frames and pictures stood against the wall in the corner, with an odd assortment of boxes and purses done up in brown paper.

While Pasha talked about old friends—Churchill and Roosevelt—his favourite son acted as interpreter. He speaks English because he went to Cambridge.

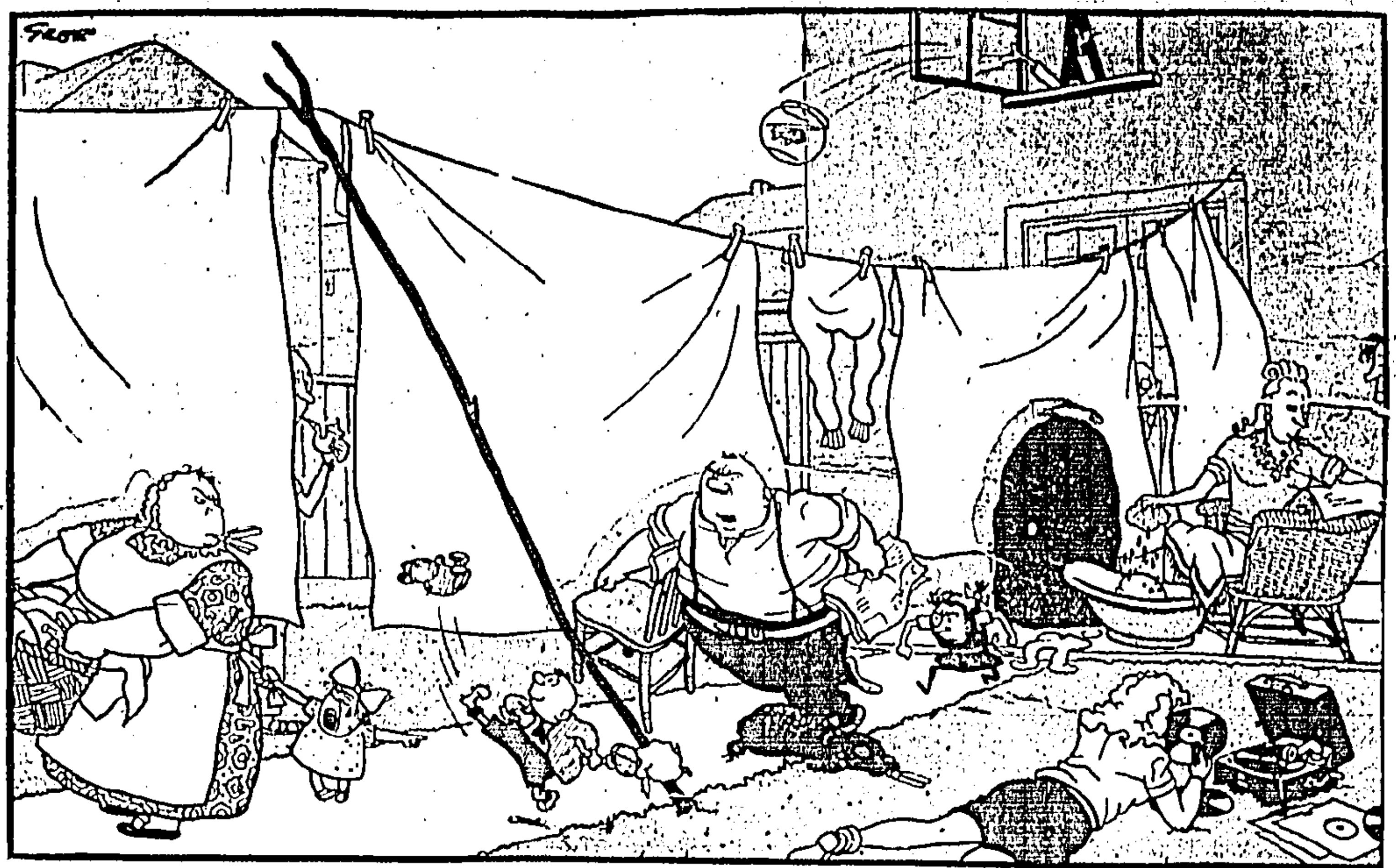
There is no colour bar in a Moroccan entourage, which means that they can have the most interesting families.

Families

THE Sultan of Morocco has a very mixed crop of children. There is one son as dark as a half-caste Negro, a daughter who looks Spanish, and another son who is quite white. I wanted to ask Pasha how many children he had, but I was warned that it was forbidden to speak to Moslems about their family. So that's something I didn't have Fun Finding Out.

The Communist Party of Morocco has an office in the main street. Next door is the children's library. There is also a nationalist movement which wants to break away from the French. This has no office and does not make much progress because Pasha does not approve, and what he says here goes as far as Moslems in these parts are concerned.

Amid these cosmopolitan surroundings where two worlds meet, Churchill moved around like a pink cherub in a siren suit.



THE SPIVS ARE ON THE RUN

By DAVID McNICOLL

England's spivs are on the run. December 8 was the last day for unemployed to register for direction to work—but, as spivs don't like being directed any more than they like work, the Government is going to have a lot of headaches catching up with them.

Spiv has become a standard word in the English language, and it will no doubt be included in the next issue of the Oxford Dictionary. The official definition of these Damon Runyonesque characters will be interesting to see.

They live on their wits and find no necessity for any unpleasant means of existence, such as work.

In the course of a day in London you'll hear the word spiv dozens of times. People will tell you they're "spiving a turkey at Christmas" (an interesting verb, you'll note—the spiv spivs turkey to you and you spiv by accepting it).

Respectably homburged men in the city will tell you that to break the monotony of London food they occasionally visit a "spiv club"—in other words a

place where spivved luxury food is obtainable.

In the North London Court the other day a 19-year-old plasterer was charged with car stealing. The plasterer appeared in a smart camel-hair coat, neat brown suit, silk tie, and kid gloves.

particular annoyance to a small group of English people—those who are unfortunate enough to be named Spiving, Spivack and Spivey.

These people, wearied by the unending play on their names, have started writing petulant letters to the newspapers, plead-

ing that some other name be chosen and made universal for the boys with hats over their eyes and bottles of whisky round the corner.

For months there have been attempts to track down the origin of the word spiv. Letters to the papers have been legion, but only recently have the majority of people accepted an expert's opinion about the word.

The expert is Eric Partridge, Australian lexicographer and expert on slang. Partridge has completely debunked all these people who claimed the invention of the word, or who stated that they had heard a friend originate it.

Partridge found that way back in 1937 someone had defined spiv as a man who gets a good living by his wits without working, and, if possible, without crime.

The early spiv specialised in what we know as "scalping"—buying tickets for shows or fights and reselling them at exorbitant rates to eager patrons.

Lorg Usage

DAMON Runyon's characters, who peddled "ducks" for big matches, were merely spivs. But it was a term which hadn't caught up with Runyon.

Partridge says with authority that the word spiv was in use long before the recent war. He claims that it is an underworld term deriving from the dialect spit, or spilt, meaning smart, dandified, excellent, one offshoot being the outmoded slang "spiffing."

The Government's direction-to-work proposals are not aimed solely at the spivs. They are also out to net drones.

Thousands of people in Britain, very comfortably fixed financially, regard even the sound of the word work as extremely distasteful. All this is going to be altered for them. This winter, instead of finding themselves riding to the hounds, they may be unloading trucks or learning trades.

To escape these appalling possibilities, many of them have taken rapid defensive action. They've become affiliated with organisations which give them important sounding titles, they have started farming and raising chickens, they have taken light jobs which occupy them only for a limited time.

Government estimates of the number of people waiting to be directed has probably had to be seriously revised since December 8—for many spivs have gone deeper to earth, and many drones have started to contribute to the maintenance of the hive.

National Menace

DON'T get the impression that spivs and drones are numerically important in England. They're not. But they are a national menace, for they could greatly upset the morale of a country which is trying to struggle to recover from what easily could be death-blows.

The average decent young people of England have a loathing for the spivs of the community, and contempt for the drones. But nowhere will you find anyone saying, "Well, those people don't work, so why should I bust myself?"

The feeling is quite the reverse, and there has been an example of it.

Sir Stafford Cripps pointed out the terrible conditions of Eng-

land's railway trucks and the shortage of rolling stock (they're cracking up far faster than they can be replaced).

Cripps pointed out that if the export drives are to proceed satisfactorily, the railways must be able to make maximum use of existing carriages, and must never allow any to be left either loaded or unloaded and out of use.

To prevent this he decided on two courses—to increase demurrage to penal proportions; and to appeal for volunteers to unload carriages at week-ends at night time, etc.

The result has been astonishing. The people of the hungry, ticked-about little country are volunteering in their thousands to spend the winter week-ends unloading railway trucks all over the country.

Despite the spivs and drones, it doesn't look as if England's finished yet.

JESTS AND JEERS

Whoever named it small talk was certainly a poor judge of quantity.

The 'New Look' is an awful let-down.

Definition of destitute: one who cannot afford to pay key money.

"Well, I hear Anne and Tom are to be married. I thought it was a mere flirtation."

"So did Tom!"

Woman's greatest asset is man's imagination.

Clubs are soon to be provided for officers of the Red Army, says a news item. Ours prefer swaggar sticks.

Judging by these plainly advertised nutritional delects, it seems that honesty is not the best policy.

A little boy and girl who lived next door to a nudist colony found a knothole in the fence one day. The little girl took the first look.

"What are they?" asked the little boy. "Men or women?"

"I don't know," she replied. "They haven't any clothes on."

Exchange Of Students

An exchange plan for over 800 students of 10 nationalities to work at lathes, benches and laboratory tables in each others' countries this summer was shaped at a conference of science and technology professors in London.

The conference planned the exchange scheme for students of Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The students will be paid enough for travel and maintenance during the eight-week work period.

Among the professors and student representatives at the session were Professor Dr. P. N. Heertjes of Delft Technical High School in Holland; Dr. J. Berna of Prague University; Jean Leneau of the French Ministry of Education, and Sven Engelsen and Mrs. D. Orton of the Swedish Federation of Industries.—Associated Press.

MISJUDGED?

PIERRE LAVAL, the butcher's son who became three times Premier of France, was shot on October 16, 1945, as he stood strapped to the execution post following a vain attempt to commit suicide.

Refusing to have his eyes bandaged, Laval made a final request to his chief counsel: "Do not go too far from me. I want to see you as I die." The haggard little man from Auvergne wished to be reminded, in his last moments, that final judgment on his actions had not been passed by the court which had condemned him, that his defence would not be silenced with the coup de grace.

The Laval trial had certainly provided the civilized world with a parody of justice, then less familiar than it is today.

NOTES IN CELL

THE British public now have the opportunity of delivering a less biased verdict. The notes which Laval wrote in his cell giving the defence lawyers his reply to the Act of Accusation have been collected by his daughter, Josée, Countess de Chambrun, and will be published next month under the title of *The Unpublished Diary of Pierre Laval* (Falcon Press, 12s. 6d.).

Deprived of access to official documents and desperately short of time Laval was plainly handicapped in presenting his case.

None the less, the amazing memory, dialectical skill and immense political experience of the man who held Cabinet office 14 times enabled him to make out a forceful case.

He was accused of "political treason, moral treason, betrayal of France to the invader." He was named "the original instigator of collaboration." He was charged with bearing chief responsibility for inducing the French Parliament to turn the Government over to Petain in 1940 and with placing French resources, particularly her man-

The French shot PIERRE LAVAL as a traitor. From his prison cell he wrote a reply to his accusers. That reply is now to be published in England. Will history change its verdict?

by Charles WINTOUR



power, at the disposal of the enemy. Hence Laval's first line of defence is to point out the disastrous condition of France after the Armistice (for which he reasonably claims no direct responsibility since he was not in the Government). Two million Frenchmen were prisoners in Germany. Six hundred thousand were in France and liable to instant recall. French coal production was reduced to less than a tenth of her pre-war consumption. France was "asphyxiated," she could not live. A responsible, realistic statesman could not inflict all the risks of resistance on 40,000,000 Frenchmen. He had to negotiate.

In 1940 that argument would have seemed unanswerable to the majority of the French people. In 1945 it only provoked their fury.

For Laval pushed "negotiation" so far that it developed into collaboration. There was no need for this. And there was no need for Laval ever to have become Premier again in 1942, 16 months after his dismissal by Petain in a reshuffle at Vichy.

GOERING'S VIEW

IN March 1942 Laval sought an interview with a high German official to express his surprise, he says, at the worsening relations between France and Germany. Shortly afterwards he was summoned before Goering, who gave him some extraordinarily sound advice. "If the Marshal (Petain) should ask you to return to office," said Goering, "I would be far too late and much too soon." But the swartzy Auvergnat rejected this warning. He went to

Vichy, and in April rejoined the Government as President of the Council. Laval claims that he had decided "to face the risk and peril of a mission which might result in some lightning of the heavy burden of suffering which lay on the people of France."

But the root of the matter may be found in his broadest act of June 22, 1942. According to the translator of this book, Laval then told the French people, "I foresee a German victory." But the Information Department of Chatham House tell me that Laval used the verb "souhaiter," which can only be translated accurately as "wish" or "desire." Laval not only expected a German victory; he would have welcomed it.

HE YIELDED

IT was at this stage that Laval began to yield to German demands for French manpower. No doubt a less skilful politician would have been compelled to yield more. As it was, Sauckel, the Nazi Director of Forced Labour, complained bitterly to Hitler that Laval was sabotaging Germany's war effort.

The fact remains that, on his own initiative, Laval became the instrument for sending many thousands of Frenchmen to their deaths in German labour camps. It was his own deliberate choice to lead the Vichy Government down the black path of collaboration. He claims there was no alternative. But why could he not have taken Goering's advice and remained a private citizen?

His hatred of Russia and of England distorted his vision that he saw his country's interests bound up with a German victory. His driving ambition led him to believe that those interests would best be secured under his own direction. The great realist was not quite realistic enough. His fierce prejudices, his greed for power, led him to betray his countrymen to their enemy. His trial was shameful, but history will not reverse the verdict.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"When mother asked me if I wanted to take piano or violin, I picked the violin because I can imitate cats, dogs, lions and all kinds of stuff with it!"

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

WOMEN DOCTORS FIGHT LOSING BATTLE FOR INFANT HEALTH

ATTACHED to Western Health Centre, buried deep in the heart of Western District, are four barn-like rooms.

To these, a young energetic woman doctor goes each morning at eight. By the time she has returned home to her own two children at 6 p.m., she has treated between 50 and 90 diseased babies and given post-natal care to their mothers and antenatal treatment to others. Some 50 additional mothers and their babies come to the Centre during the day, and if unable to see the busy doctor are treated by four trained nurse assistants.

To four similar rooms at Harcourt Health Centre in Happy Valley and Kowloon Health Centre on Nathan Road, two other women doctors go at 4 a.m. do the same job and return to their homes at 6 p.m. Each is assisted by four trained nurses.

These are Hongkong's three Infant Welfare Centres. They are run by the Government's Medical Department to care for the infant health of Hongkong.

Crowded Rooms

At Western, the rooms are cold, dingy and bare. The mothers with their babies crowd into the registration room where they stand in long queues, waiting for a nurse to register the babies and to decide whether they are sick enough to be sent to the doctor or whether they can be treated by a nurse. Most remain standing. There are only a few benches.

After registering, the sick mothers and babies pass to a second room, where they crowd around a nurse who is giving treatment.

Since there are no chairs in the room, the nurse sits on a packing case on the floor, places her instruments and medicines on a sawn-off table and treats a baby's skin disease or eye sores, while it is being held in its mother's lap.

Others, with more serious ailments, queue in the same room to be admitted to the doctor's office. When admitted, a baby is examined, and if his case is a serious one, he is sent

By HARRIET HARVEY

to a hospital. Less critical cases are treated by the doctor.

There is no heat in either the doctor's or the nurses' treatment room, where a baby often must be entirely unclothed.

Into a third room, a mother who has no bathing facilities at home (most of them haven't) may take her child to be bathed by a nurse or herself. Here also sick mothers and babies may stay throughout the day to have their health problems watched and remedied by a trained nurse.

"This room is especially imperative for the treatment of our most common complaint—improper feeding," Western's lady doctor said. "Undernourishment and extreme indigestion are most often caused by a mother's ignorance of regular feeding methods. A mother may feed her baby every five minutes or

overcrowded, and the doctor and her four nurses are too rushed with clinical work to give much time to badly needed preventive instruction. Kowloon's lady doctor was educated at Hongkong University and has been with the Infant Welfare Centre for two years.

The Harcourt Infant Welfare Centre is better equipped. The rooms are warmer and more pleasant. The walls are painted. Benches are provided for waiting mothers, and tables for examining patients are placed both in the doctor's office and in the general treatment room. The nursery room is painted and well-lighted. Cases are provided for medical instruments and medicine.

Harcourt's lady doctor was educated in Canton, spent three years in hospital pediatrics and has been with the Government since 1939. Married, with no children, she is devoted to



Crowding into a treatment room at Western Infant Welfare Centre, mothers watch while the nurse treats a baby for neck infection.

only twice a day, or whenever she feels like it.

"Some of the babies which come to us most seriously ill are suffering from the simple condition of improper feeding. When this happens, we ask the mother to remain with the child throughout the day and try to teach her the necessity of regular feeding. Sometimes they believe us and sometimes they don't. Unfortunately, we haven't time for the thorough instruction needed in these cases and in others. We have time only to act as a stop-gap to death and a temporary alleviation to ailments which will crop up again, due to a mother's ignorance."

Dirt & Ignorance

ON Mondays and Thursday afternoons, Western's lady doctor treats women with anti-natal problems on Tuesday and Thursday, mother with post-natal problems. Wednesday afternoon she reserves for special infectious diseases.

Every afternoon, meat and vegetable soup is given to underfed nursing mothers and fresh milk is provided for those babies whose mothers cannot produce adequate milk.

The lady doctor herself is a lively and energetic woman, deeply devoted to the work she is doing. She has two children of her own—one five and the other 18 months old. Her husband, a specialist in internal medicine, lectured at Chinese universities before the war and is at present studying in the United States. She herself received her degree from Hongkong University and afterwards took six years' post-graduate work in pediatrics at various London hospitals. Her present pay is \$600 a month.

At Kowloon Infant Welfare Centre, the situation is almost exact. The treatment rooms are inadequate and

pediatrics. Her salary is \$575 a month.

All three women agree that ignorance and dirt are the primary causes of the Colony's infant diseases. Eye diseases, skin sores and ear infections are caused chiefly by dirt, they say. The mothers do not realise the necessity of keeping their babies clean.

"Although a few mothers," said the lady doctor at Harcourt, "bring in their healthy children for baths and general check-up, the number is small and we do not see most of the children until they are ill."

The three Welfare Centres are not in any case, welfare centres but clinics, the doctors agree. Said the lady doctor at Western:

"I will put it bluntly—I am not proud of the work I am doing here. We actually accomplish little or nothing. The mothers and babies get sick, come in and get treated, go home and get dirty, get sick again and then come back to get treated. This is just stop-gap aid."

Preventive Instruction

"I patch up people all day long just to have them come back a few weeks later with the same ailment. Although the Government supplies us with adequate medicine, we haven't the time or the staff to give what is most needed—preventive instruction."

"We do a little of this by attempting to teach the mothers regular feeding habits and providing a place for those mothers who are interested to bathe their babies. But we haven't time to do enough of this and until we do, we will be unable to impress upon the mothers the necessity of health."

"We need a place with a quiet atmosphere where a mother comes and listens to interesting instruction so that the general health habit can be changed. At present we are advancing nowhere."



This lady doctor, attached to Harcourt Infant Welfare Centre, treats a sick baby in her clinic. Well trained in pediatrics, she sees 60 to 90 babies each morning and attends to their mothers in the afternoon.

"Although I realise the Colony is necessarily far behind London standards, I cannot help but compare the welfare centres here with those in London. There, the mothers—as all people have at one time in every place in the world—are gradually taught the necessity of good health. They are often unwilling or apathetic at first but as they realise the effects of cleanliness and good health habits, they become eager to learn. The Pioneer Health Centre in London provides instruction and pleasant surroundings. Children are taken there once every six months for a general check-up. In this way, any trouble is treated early and epidemics are prevented."

"There are gymnasiums and social halls where the mothers can come and chat. The nurses know the different conditions under which the families live and cases can be treated accordingly. Indirectly, through the mothers, the whole health structure of the community has been changed."

"In Hongkong, where there is a large floating population, such a scheme would be difficult. But until some preventive medicine is provided, we can make no advance in the Colony's health. We can only try to prevent it from becoming much worse."

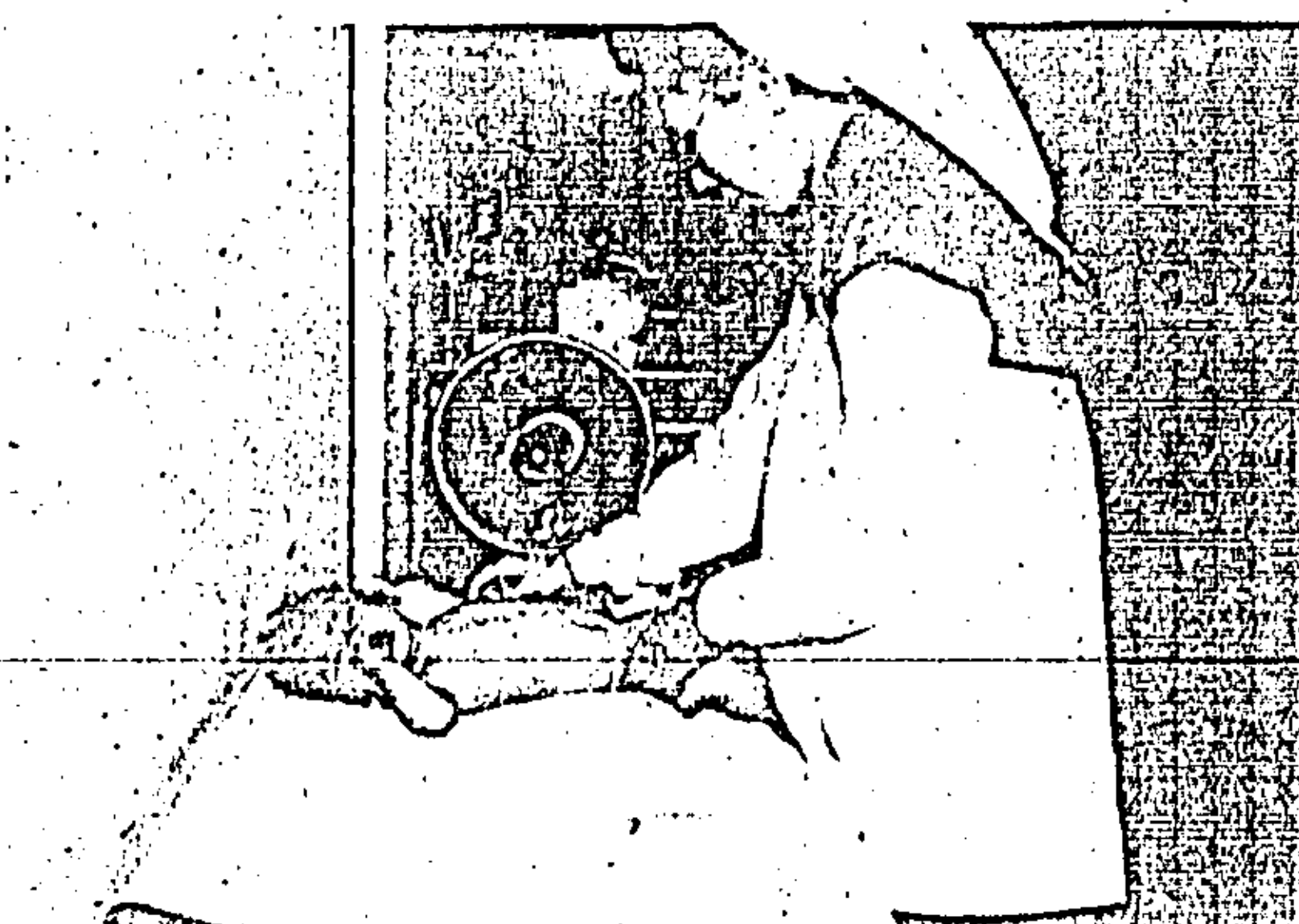
That the Government should have three Infant Welfare Centres at all is a pleasant token. But three do not even scratch the surface of a large and health-needy population. The small part of the population that does find its way to these centres is not affected sufficiently to change any health standards.

Losing Battle

THE lady doctors are working hard—but they are fighting a losing battle and they know it. Their work is valuable as a few fingers in the dyke against the flood of infant disease.

But even women will stop fighting if the odds are too great. Already, several of Hongkong's women doctors (most of whom are married) have retired because they felt they were accomplishing nothing.

It will be a serious matter if more doctors retire from Government service because they can make no progress in a "make-believe" system. The Welfare Centres look nice from the outside but it is frightening to find they are only paste-board fronts.



A baby with skin disease is bathed by a nurse at Harcourt Health Centre.

Moderate Your Make-Up

WE all live by definite habits from the time we get up in the morning until we retire at night. When a young woman begins to apply cosmetics, she starts to form a habit with her make-up. Without the proper knowledge she often times forms bad habits through her excessive or faulty use of lip rouge, mascara, cheek rouge, foundation, etc.

The prime rule in good make-up is Moderation! Overdoing any part of it destroys the over-all balance so essential to the realism, and the natural attractiveness of the subject.

Starting with the base colour or foundation, if it is applied evenly in a thin layer and matched to one's skin colour, you can't ask for more; but many women attempt to achieve a particular effect such as the "suntanned look" when in reality they have light skin, or a shiny skin texture.

If the foundation is an oil base, the immediate use of powder is required. A cake make-up applied with a sponge should be powdered also, but not at the time of initial application of the base.

Eyes speak with far more eloquence than the lips and as a result the eyes should be made as attractive as possible.

If the brows are too wide they should be thinned but still retain their shape and appearance of natural growth.

An eyebrow pencil helps to fill in when it is too thin or requires lengthening. The commonest fault is over use of the pencil resulting in

By BEN NYE, in charge of make-up 20th Century Fox Film Studios

A woman can never go wrong if she uses brown mascara and applies it—again sparingly.

Only those with very dark brown or black hair should ever use a black mascara and then only as before, sparingly.

Cheek rouge should come next in the discussion. Pinks for blondes and light reds for brunettes and the orange pink tones for auburn and tans. In applying dry rouge I use a camel hair wash brush, flat, one inch wide.

It is used by water colour artists and can be found in any art store selling artist's materials.

I find that by dipping the brush in a little powder first and then in the rouge I never apply too much and I can blend the rouge with the first application of powder.

But use only enough to give yourself a natural blush.

On the subject of lip rouge, there is a right colour for every woman. A woman with very full lips or very thin lips should never use a dark lip rouge for it accentuates the fullness or the "thinness. Using medium reds or pastel reds will give a soft and enhancing colour.



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NO...mother and daughter!

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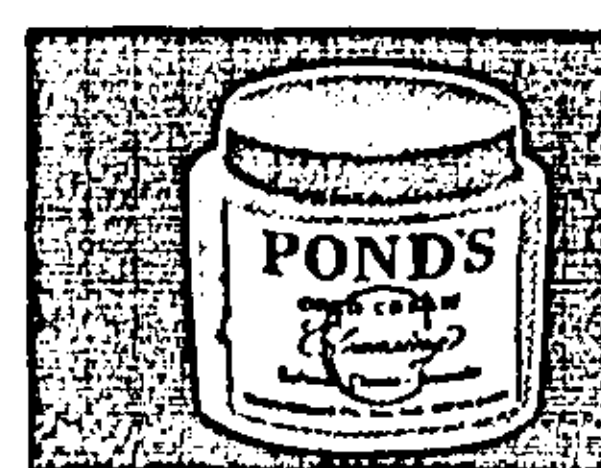
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She's Engaged!

Mary has a warm-toned complexion with the smooth look of a canella



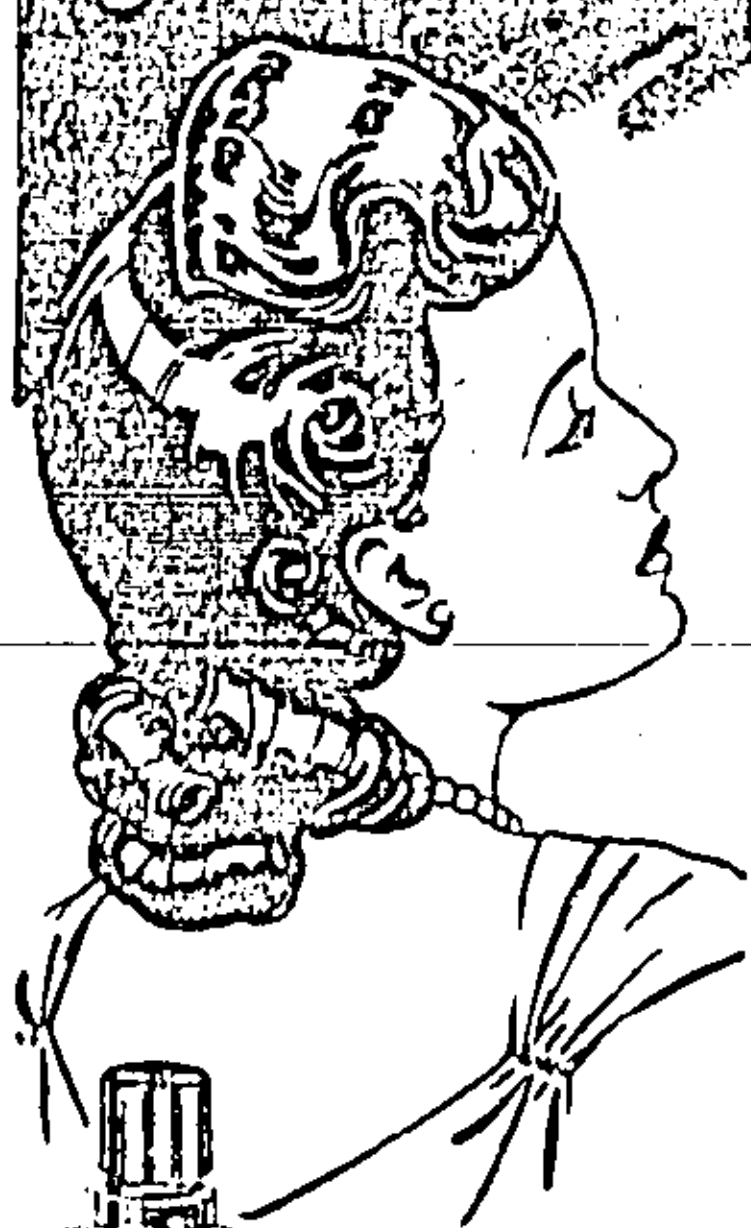
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Mary's lovely complexion blooms under her Pond's beauty care. Every morning, every night she uses Pond's this easy way:
She slips Pond's luscious Cold Cream over face, throat and past to soften and release dirt and make-up. Wipes off.

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Use your Pond's Cold Cream Mary's way. You'll see why lovely engaged girls like Mary and society beauties like Mrs. John A. Roosevelt love Pond's.

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Freckle Cream
WILL CLARIFY YOUR SKIN

All of these "easy come" freckles can be "easy go" with the right persuasion. Simply use Stillman's Freckle Cream regularly each night after cleansing, leaving it on the skin all night to do its work while you sleep.

Not only will Stillman's Freckle Cream fade freckles, it will also give the skin a fresh, youthful, translucent appearance.

After the freckles disappear you will notice how much clearer, fresher, and smoother your skin becomes. Try Stillman's Freckle Cream today.

BANANAS CAN BE DIFFERENT

MALAYA always has plenty of bananas on offer, even when other fruit is short in supply, but because they are always there is no reason for ignoring them or for serving them up unimaginatively. Try these receipts.

Layer Cake

YOU need: six ounces of flour, eight ounces of sugar, a small teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda, two beaten eggs, a teaspoon vanilla essence, four ounces of butter, a pinch of salt, four tablespoons of sour milk and a cupful of mashed bananas.

Brush two sandwich tins with melted lard. Sift the flour with the salt, and cream the butter and sugar. Dissolve the soda in the sour milk. (If you haven't any sour milk, sour the quantity required with a few drops of lemon juice before starting to mix your cake).

Now add the eggs to the butter and sugar, beating well all the time. Stir in banana, flour and vanilla essence and mix well with the milk. Divide the mixture equally between the tins. Bake in a moderate oven from 25-30 minutes till light and pale gold. When cold, put halves together with apricot jam or apple jelly.

Baked Pudding

HAVE a well buttered pie dish with fingers of bread and butter. Cover with a layer of skinned and quartered bananas, then another layer of bread and butter. Continue until the dish is three parts full. Add a dessertspoonful of cornflour, (mixed to a smooth paste) to a heated half pint of milk; add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt and a little lemon juice. When cool stir in one beaten egg. Pour into the dish and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

Souffles

TAKE four bananas and cut them in two lengthways. Remove the flesh and mash it well with a fork. Put in a pan a puddingspoonful of flour, one and a quarter of soft sugar, a little hot milk, and bring to the boil slowly and cook a little more, whipping it.

When it has thickened add in succession the mashed bananas, a drop of rum, the yolks of two eggs and lastly three whites whipped to a stiff froth. Fill the banana skins with the mixture, put them in a buttered fireproof dish, and cook 10 to 15 minutes in the oven.

When they are three parts cooked sprinkle sugar all over, which should be golden brown when finished. Serve at once in same dish (enough for four people).

It was going to be such a modest party!

WE were having "a few people in." It was a "must." Friends are so friendly, particularly at this time of year, and there comes a time when something has to be done about it. It is lunacy, I know; but that must be accepted these days.

The absurd extravagance we knew we were embarking upon meant no more than a gesture of equality. We all live our lives at a certain standard and always we try to better that standard.

Sometimes it is hard.

Whenever this happens my wife sets off on what she calls Operation Squirrel. Nuts for the granary. She goes to Soho, and this time I went along too, to carry the nuts.

Now when you have a few friends in for a quiet game of poker (a) you know them well enough for the passing of money to be fairly painless, (b) you know them well enough not to be too absurdly lavish in their entertainment. Something to sip, something to smoke, something to nibble.

Before we set off for Soho we thought we would just fry the nuts. Now the dear lady who keeps our off-licence is ruled through and through by an implacably British sense of fair play. Fair shares is her holy slogan.

When first I came home from the war, two and a half years ago, she explained to me patiently that Regular Customers must be Served First.

It is somewhat like waiting for the other members to die before you can join a club for which you have been proposed, re-elected and voted in. A green winter, they say, helps.

I am still not a Regular Customer, and so I still lack my spirit quota at the controlled price, though the beer and wine situation is quite considerably. And sometimes when I go in the dear lady will whisper "The canary is singing," and that means a bottle of hard stuff all wrapped up in a newspaper under the beer bottles.

But this morning the canary wasn't singing. Nor did the greener—a formidable and upright man seem to have any eggs, and the delicate was a right out of pate and cocktail onions and cream cheese, and the pub hadn't a packet of crisps in the place. So off we went.

First we went to a wine shop. It looks like a jolly dapper Great steel bars guard the windows, and nestling up to the bars there are big bottles of cream de menthe and brandy newcast and curacao. There are also many bottles of the proprietary brands of whisky and gin, openly shown to the thirsty traveller. These work out at £4 for whisky and £3 12s. 6d. for gin. It is obviously all quite legal, for there is no attempt at concealment.

Anyway, we bought one of whisky, one of gin, a South African brandy at £2 10s., a rum at £2 2s., and a bottle of claret at 12s. 6d. (The last two I should be cold and our good friends feel like a hot punch with times floating in it.) That came to £12 17s. 3d.

Next we went to a little tobacconist I used to know in the blitz, and he actually—actually—sold me three boxes of matches for 3d., which brought up our spirits and also our costs to £12 17s. 3d.

Three tins (6d. each), bread-crumbs (6d.), 1lb. tangerines (2s.), four packets potato crisps (1s.), stuffed olives (2s. 3d.), black olives (2s. 3d.), pickled gherkins (3s. 4d.), kept the price down pretty well, but then we saw one small jar of pate with truffles (?) (4s. 6d.), and the rat set in.

A hundred cigarettes (18s. 4d.) and one small box of crystallised fruits (2s.) (the quickest way I know to a woman's heart), and Operation Squirrel was done. Back at home we bought three sprays of white lilac (7s. 6d.), mimosa (3s. 6d.), and pussy willow (2s. 6d.), celery (1s. 3d.), Brazil nuts (6s. 6d.), and two siphons soda (7s.). And no more were prepared for battle to commence.

My wife made:

Crisp Dip: Whip cream cheese (9d.) with top off milk. Sprinkle chopped raw onion, chopped gherkin, chopped pimento or tomato. Paprika. Put in large bowl flanked by crisps. Dip in your crisps.

Kromeska of Oysters: Tin of oysters (4s. 6d.). Toss each oyster in their strip of bacon, scrap of lemon essence and cayenne. Fritter batter. Dip and fry.

Anchovy Brazils: Fry shelled Brazil nuts in 2ozs. margarine with anchovy essence (three tea-spoons). Drain when golden brown.

Supreme de volaille Jeanette (sautéed version): Lunchen sausage spread with pate. Cover this with turkey ends. Pour white sauce over. Make aspic, pour this over and let it set. (Of course, it should be hickory ham, pate de foie gras, breast of poussin.)

We drank seven of us: One bottle whisky, three-quarters bottle gin (mostly with vermouth, although two women cared for gin and tomato juice in a long glass with ice). We had a little brandy with coffee, but no punch; it was too warm. There were 13 cigarettes left out of 100, and some were smoking their own. Two cigars were smoked. They were rather dry.

When things had been cleared up we were sat down to eat up what was left over. I left her alone for some hours, and then discovered some food and drink, all the prices mentioned above. The total came to £12 17s. 3d.

There was a last item which read, somewhat pathetically: Lost at poker, £2 2s. 6d.

It was in something of a grey mood that I settled down to the New Year business of sending off the post, and my son's university fees and so on.

ON THE GLACIER TRAIL FOR DIAMONDS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Jan. 11. THE fabulously rich diamond lode embedded in the pre-ice volcanic rock some-where east of James Bay, in Canada's vast northland, is the target for a group of international geologists who are planning a trek next summer, in search of the hoard.

To get to the remote area in the northwest corner of Quebec Province they will have to travel by airplane, canoe, and one foot.

At the end of the trail they hope to locate what prospectors for years have been unsuccessful in finding—one of the greatest undiscovered sources of raw diamonds in the world. Prospectors have suspected the existence of the gem deposit for years, ever since the people of the northern United States began finding high-grade diamonds on their farms and in their backyards around 100 years ago.

They still find them today, although in smaller quantities.

GEOLOGISTS' BELIEF

By geological reasoning it was determined that the diamonds were carried down from the northlands by the great five-and six-mile thick glaciers which melted over this land between 25,000 and 800,000 years ago.

Through a complicated process of charting the various areas where diamonds have been found and by observing scratches left on the rock by the teeth as they were carried along, geologists have determined that the largest diamonds came from the rugged, remote area east of James Bay, inhabited by only a handful of Indians and Eskimos, where few white men have set foot. In that region, geologists believe, there is a great treasure of diamond-bearing rock, which will yield raw gems worth untold millions.

CHIEF DRAWBACK

During the search hundreds of square miles will be covered by the party, which expects to remain in the area until the freeze-up. One of the chief drawbacks to the plan is the fact that the area is infested by millions of mosquitoes, which make life for humans miserable, so the party will go well equipped with nets and anti-fly ointments.

When the geologists go in they will make an advance "appointment" with the bush pilot who takes them to pick them up again in four months' time before ice prevents the plane landing on the lake.

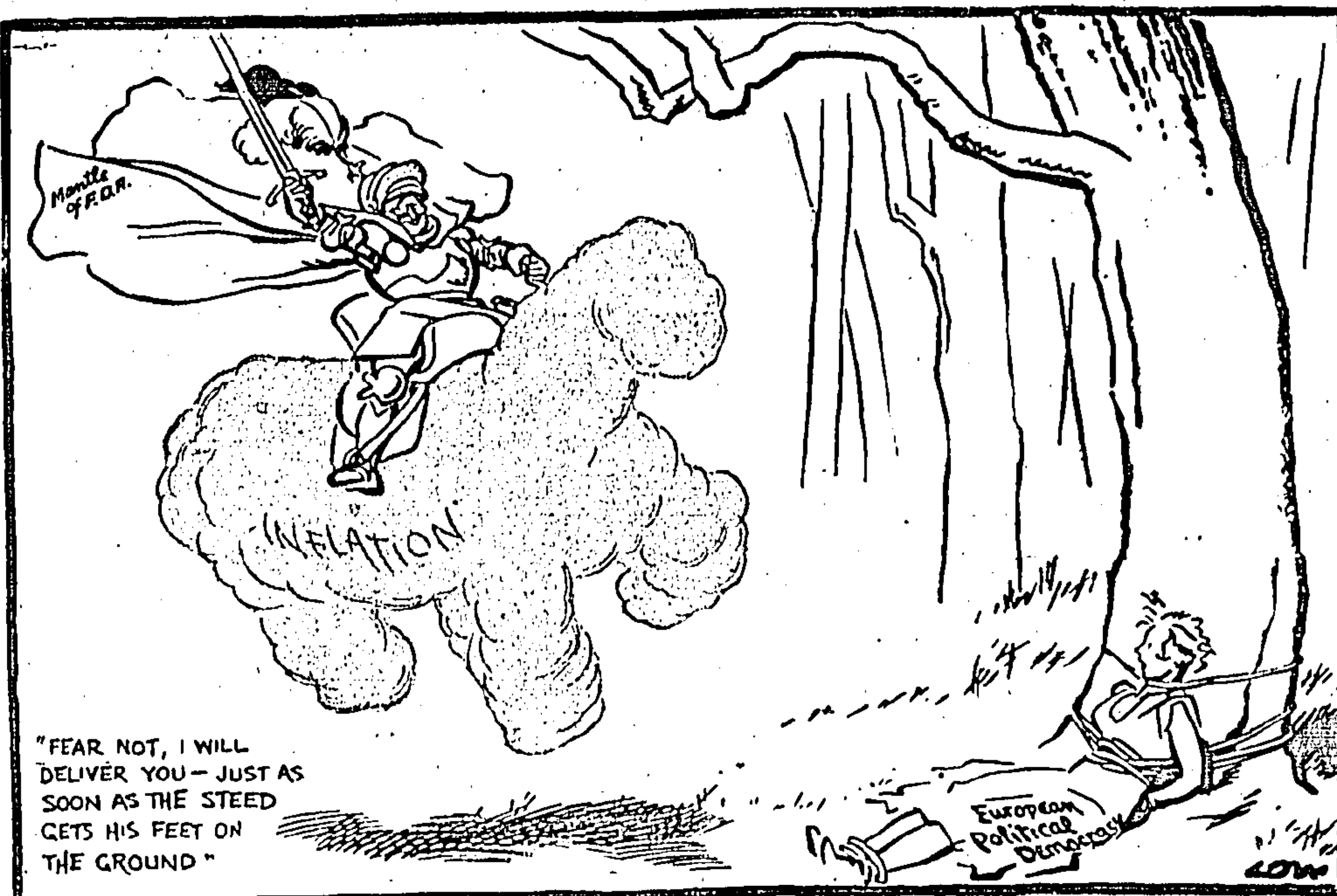
That they are picked up, their backs and colleagues "outside" won't know whether they have been successful in tracing the diamonds to their source.

As early as 1899, the Bureau of Mines' official report, written by a special investigator and referring to the area, stated:

"In conditions like these, where carbonaceous slates have been subjected to the influence of molten rock, I think we ought to look for diamonds and expect to find them there."

KEEPING IT SECRET

The possibility was also discussed at the recent 60th Annual Convention in Ottawa of the Geological Society of America, when scientists from all over the continent agreed that the James Bay area is likely to contain diamond deposits. Meanwhile, the geologists now getting ready for their springtime journey into the wilderness refuse to say even as much as a hint of the exact location of the rock they plan to test.



GALLANT SIR TRUMAN AND THE MAIDEN IN DISTRESS

THE STORY OF A VERY BRAVE MAN

Endured more than any other man wounded in the war

by SIDNEY RODIN

IT took the Japanese six years to kill Flight-Sergeant Albert William James Beagley, air gunner, of Portsmouth.

They started on him with 20 Zero fighters in the Malayan skies on December 8, 1941, the morning after the bombing of Pearl Harbour.

They finished him off in a London hospital a few days ago, when the gay heart, the irrepressible heart of Flight-Sergeant Beagley at last succumbed to poison from the wounds caused by a machine-gun bullet in aerial combat.

Perhaps his enemies may think he was an unconscionable time-a-daying.

Through the years in seven hospitals he underwent 61 operations to cheat them.

He is believed by the most famous plastic surgeon of the war to have undergone more operations than any man in the British Forces.

He even married his nurse between spells on the surgeon's table, and planned to raise a family of adopted children—his wound denied him fatherhood.

NEVER FEARED He longed to fly

After about 50 operations he asked the Ministry of Education to allow him to train as a school-teacher.

But the Japanese won—although before his mind faded at the very end, this tall, slender Hampshire lad, who enjoyed every moment of life, never for one moment of it thought he was going to die.

Albert Beagley came to be one of the first British airmen to smite the Japanese, because, as a child at school, he longed to fly.

His father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather were all sergeants in the Royal Marine Artillery.

But Albert chose the RAF—"New weapons are for us young men," he argued.

He was an apprentice at 15, flying at 16, and was sent overseas to join a North-West Frontier squadron at 19.

When he landed at Bombay war had started, so he was rushed to Burma, helped to build an airfield, and was soon flying as an air gunner patrolling the Indian Ocean.

Yet real warfare for Flight-Sergeant Beagley lasted less than half an hour.

The deep-set, hazel eyes that for months had scanned air and ocean for the enemy narrowed on them at short range for the first time on that morning of December 8.

He was in the rear turret of the leading plane of a squadron of three Blenheims which had sighted Japanese transport landing troops.

Zeros peeled off into sixes to dive at each bomber as it made a low-level attack.

Beagley shot the first one down in flames.

A few seconds later a bullet from another ricocheted off the turret and pierced his groin with the effect of a dum-dum.

He became paralysed from the waist down but remained conscious.

The observer came aft to give him morphine. Before the Blenheims reached base at Rangoon his own bomber had sunk one of the transports.

PATIENCE Through suffering

In hospital for the first time in his life, Beagley was found to have multiple wounds.

He was moved from hospital to hospital as the war came nearer, from Kuala Lipis to Singapore, to Karachi, South Africa, and then Britain in February 1943.

After his torn flesh and bones had healed there began the series of plastic operations to graft skin in minute quantities from his left arm to inside his body through a wound always kept partially open.

Beagley lay flat on his back between operations, showing a monumental patience.

He smoked a pipe and read endless books—mostly of adventure, of old battles of martial deeds of Empire.

And he drank beer and joked and wrote a poem with another flight-sergeant, similarly but not so grievously wounded:—

"Our story unfolds as, often before,
A story of bottles and bottles galore,
It started in '20 when we were, quite young,
Perhaps it will finish, before '51."

Then he found he could get up and walk carefully along the ward, with his middle swathed in a 10-inch wide, many-tailed bandage, and padded with a great expanse of cotton wool, with glass tubes inside his body and a rubber bag strapped to his leg.

WENT HOME 'First class' seat

Then unexpectedly he made the seven-hour train journey home from hospital in Wales, with a bus ride from the station.

Never able to sit upright, he booked a first-class seat and made his homecoming stretched bodily to the floor.

Every three weeks or so he had to go back to the operating table,

but as he became stronger they allowed him home more frequently.

His great fun at home was his doctor's instruction: "Drink eight pints of liquid a day, beer if you prefer it."

So off to his old local with his 73-year-old father to take what the doctor ordered.

He drank and played darts with old friends, at times leaving them standing on one leg and raising the other stiffly behind him so that he could bend forward to pick up a dart from the floor. "He hated to know he was disabled. He hated to trouble anyone. He always insisted on dressing his wounds himself."

But regularly he came back, standing on one leg and raising the other stiffly behind him so that he could bend forward to pick up a dart from the floor. "He hated to know he was disabled. He hated to trouble anyone. He always insisted on dressing his wounds himself."

So gamely did he play the part of a beleaguered civilian that strangers seeing him looting sideways at full length in the bar armchair sometimes remarked: "Look at that young man. He ought to be in the Services."

That amused him. To his father and two sisters he wanted it to appear that his operations amused him, too.

Before reporting back to hospital he would say: "I'm going out for the count again, but one more to chalk up on the wall. It's number 53 this time."

MARRIED NURSE Despite protests

He married Nurse Jean Farley in January 1946. Despite his bride's and family's protests he insisted on kneeling for the service.

He took rooms in Portchester, near Portsmouth, and lived on his full disability pension of £2 13s. 6d. a week plus family allowance.

When the Ministry of Education rejected him for training as a teacher "because of the nature of his wounds," he applied for a post as RAF civilian instructor.

When that failed, he planned to open a radio repair shop.

But last summer the poison from his wounds began to work on his heart.

He went into St. Bartholomew's Hospital in October for his 64th operation, and never came home again.

Great pain, attacks of breathlessness and sickness wasted his body away. His vision, the pride of his life, became blurred.

His books lay unread now. The bottle of beer in the locker next to his bed remained unopened.

His wife and sisters went from shop to shop in London, Portchester, Fareham and Portsmouth searching for lemons, for soon he could drink nothing but lemon water.

Even towards the end he did not know he was dangerously ill. He delighted in inventing excuses so that the sister would allow his family to visit him, although he was so near his end that they could in fact come at any time.

There used to be a poker school among the sergeants in his squadron. All of them except him—self had died during the war.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

By "CROSS-BENCHER"

THE Government ends the year more firmly in the saddle than at one time seemed possible. The Opposition is looking a little depressed.

In the autumn, as the jumping season approached, they were fairly confident that the Socialists would take a nasty spill before they were half-way round the course.

Now the picture has changed. Aided by a mild winter so far, a repetition of last year's fuel crisis seems unlikely.

The coal situation is sufficiently cheerful to justify Mr. Gaitskell having at least a tepid bath.

Some small-scale trading in the Empire has permitted a modest increase in rations, well timed by Mr. Strachey for the Christmas season.

Labour disputes are negligible, wages are reasonably high, and still not a by-election has been lost.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the party boss, has reason to congratulate himself.

Professional

ANOTHER source of satisfaction to the Socialists during the past year has been the high standard of the party organisation. Under Mr. Morgan Phillips, Transport House is a really efficient political machine.

Lord Woolton has done well in the opposite camp, but the Conservative Party jealously guards its amateur status.

This has its attractions, but it gives them little chance against the professionals.

Modern war needs modern weapons. The Tories learned this in the municipal elections.

They won these because they adopted their opponents' methods. And in political campaigning, money talks. The Socialist Party is far the richer of the two.

Lord Woolton will have to spend a part of the coming year in devising imaginative ways of spending his million-pound fighting fund. One good idea would be to use it for fighting.

Fair question

THE Tories have got to make up their minds over this question of controls.

Gravesend brought the matter to a head, and the Socialists have exploited the position to the full.

Taking the note from their leader's "Set the People Free" motif, some Conservative M.P.s have been wildly crying out to abolish controls.

But they had not pondered it in detail. Immediately the retort came back: "What controls?"

Fine tribute

FEW good party men have received such a compliment as Mr. Hopkin Morris, Liberal M.P. for Carmarthen. He was the only candidate at the General Election to unseat a sitting Socialist member.

Now the Carmarthen Conservatives are prepared to back the Liberals next time, on one condition, and that is that he is the candidate again. This is a fine tribute. Mr. Hopkin Morris deserves it.

Member for Cardigan for ten years prior to 1932, he became a Metropolitan police court magistrate, and subsequently B.I.C. regional director for Wales.

He has a clear and logical brain. It is a pity that he belongs to a party which has no future, except, perhaps, the chance of establishing the ultimate record for lost deposits.

Wrong-headed

SOME of the members of the committee which considered the Dalton indiscretion favour the making of rules to prevent a lobby correspondent again making use of such information.

This is a wrong-headed approach. Because a system which has worked well for generations breaks down once, it does not mean that ad hoc rules have to be rushed forward. Socialists have a sinister suspicion of the Press and are ever ready to hedge it about.

Little more will be heard of this incident. Mr. Dalton has fairly taken the blame.

The inquiry brought out nothing fresh and the bulk of parliamentary opinion is to leave the matter there.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I SHOULD like to take this opportunity of thanking the large number of readers—too large, fortunately, for me to write to each of them a personal letter, which I would not dream of doing in any case (let them not flatter themselves)—who answered my appeal for quantils to be sent to Mrs. Hubert Furnace for her Milk Week.

Aw, gee

A CORRESPONDENT complains that "Your style of writing dates. You never seem to change it. You never use any of the new words, the livelier idioms." That's the mild request. A second request, "Will Mrs. Goppleworth come to the telephone, please?" ought to be accompanied by a threat. A steel hand ought to shoot out from the wall and seize the nearest guest. "Mrs. Goppleworth, come to the telephone instantly, or report to the Management to explain your refusal."

The nose of Rujac

AN expert of some sort or other has been saying that a small nose is more sensitive to smells than a long or large one. That man never met Rujac, who kept a cafe in the Boulevard Raspail, and boasted that

Wandering voice

THE croaking vice which comes out of every wall in a modern hotel does not get the attention it deserves. Recently, as I was being pursued from room to room, it occurred to me that

the croaking vice which comes out of every wall in a modern hotel does not get the attention it deserves. Recently, as I was being pursued from room to room, it occurred to me that

Without comment

THE other day, says my paper, a man was fined half a crown for standing still on the pavement. The policeman told him he must not stand still on the pavement. The magistrate said: "You have no right to stand still on the pavement."

DRAMAS OF THE LAW COURTS 2

The case of Jeannie Baxter

by . . . A. E. BOWKER

confidential clerk to SIR EDWARD MARSHALL HALL, K.C., through the dramatic days of the famous counsel's career.

BRIEFS may seem of little consequence to the lay reader, but a well-drawn brief may make all the difference between victory or defeat in a court of law.

One of the finest solicitors in the drawing of a brief was the late Mr Freke Palmer.

He worked unceasingly to place in the hands of counsel engaged every item of information likely to be of use.

As an example, let me turn to a rather nasty case which came our way through his agency.

We were retained to defend a well-known London medical man charged with abortion and administering a noxious drug with intent to procure an abortion.

The chief evidence against the doctor was that of a nurse who had been in his employ, and who had given information to the authorities, with the result that the doctor was arrested, charged, and committed for trial.

PERFECT BRIEF

THIS was a serious matter, for he had a very large West End practice, and being a man of considerable means he instructed Freke Palmer to get the best man he could, and spare no expense in making any inquiries that were necessary.

The solicitor carried out his instructions to the letter. The brief he brought to me was a perfect model of what a brief should be.

I think the best way for me to illustrate the sort of thing I mean is to quote a part of the cross-examination of the nurse by Marshall Hall, asking you to bear in mind all the time that while it is the work of the solicitor to provide the information, it is the work of counsel to decide how it shall be presented.

The nurse was called, sworn, giving her full name and address.

She proceeded to give the most damning evidence against the doctor.

Then Marshall Hall rose to cross-examine her.

He mentioned the name of one woman who was alleged to have been operated on, and with artful deliberation mispronounced the name of the woman, calling her Miss Millford—we will say—instead of Miss Millard.

At once the nurse corrected him. It was just what counsel had been angling for.

TRAP FOR WITNESS

"THANK you, Miss X," he said politely. "You are quite right. I suppose you are very particular about names?"

"I am" (tartly).

"Is that why you have given your name as 'X' in this case?"

"That is my name."

Marshall Hall picked up a document, handed it quietly to the court usher to pass to the witness.

"Will you looked at that birth certificate, madam?" he asked.

"Does it not show that Anne Y was born on such and such a date at Hornsey. Isn't that you?"

The nurse gazed at the birth certificate, and then in a much quieter voice, replied: "Yes."

"Then why did you come to this court and swear that your name was Anne X?"

"Because I did not want my mother to know that I was mixed up in this case."

"That's a very good and proper reason," said Marshall Hall disarmingly, and then: "Tell me, are you very fond of your mother?"

"Yes, very fond indeed."

"Do you often see her?"

"Yes, as often as I can."

"Take a look at that death certificate, madam" (producing another document from among his papers). The witness took it, and there was a look of terror in her eyes as she scrutinised it and realised the trap into which she had fallen.

"Does not that certificate show," thundered counsel, "that your mother died five years ago?"

A long pause, and then a quivering "Yes."

In this instance Freke Palmer had supplied an abundance of real live ammunition. But it was Marshall Hall who fired it and found the target by his dramatisation of the incident.

SHOT IN FLAT

AS far as the charges of abortion were concerned, the doctor was acquitted on each one, as the jury apparently did not believe a word the nurse had said.

Unfortunately there was the further indictment of administering a noxious drug.

The prosecution did not depend on the evidence of the nurse for this, and on this count the doctor was convicted, and received a sentence of nine months' imprisonment.

This, of course, meant utter ruin, for soon afterwards the General Medical Council removed his name from the Register.

We were taken in about this time for the defence of a pretty girl named Jeannie Baxter on a charge of murder.

I shall always remember the words with which Marshall Hall opened his defence of this unhappy girl.

"The pen of a Zola and the brush of a Hogarth would be needed adequately to describe the facts in this case," he told the court.

And he was right! In the dock stood the frail figure of a 24-year-old girl charged with shooting her wealthy lover, Julian Bernard Hall, on the eve of what she had fondly believed was to be their wedding day.

Jeannie lived with a six-year-old child and a maid at a flat in Maida Vale. The dead man—an airman—lived in a more luxurious flat in Denman-street just off Piccadilly.

HER TWO LOVERS

JEANNIE had for many years been the mistress of a wealthy North Country man who treated her kindly and generously, and would have married her but for family reasons.

That she was fond of this man there is no doubt.

But when the good-looking, dashing Hall appeared on the scene the girl lost her heart to him, and, although seeing her other lover from time to time, was perfectly ready to give him up to marry Hall, as she thought.

The case against Jeannie was pretty black. There was the evidence of a man friend of Hall, named Casewell, that on one occasion when he saw the girl at her Maida Vale flat she said:

"I have lost Mr — through Jack (Hall), and if he does not marry me or get Mr — back for me, I'll kill him."

This witness slept at the Denman-street flat on the night of the tragedy, and described how he was awakened by shots as Baxter ran into the room. He drew a vivid picture of the girl's hysteria as she cried:



Jeannie Baxter

"I have shot Jack! Will you go and see, if you can do anything? He dared me to do it. Why did I do it, when we had arranged things so nicely for this evening?"

When the police came Jeannie told the constable: "He had aggravated me to do this. I did it! I shot him four times. We had arranged to do it. I hope it is not serious. Fetch a doctor."

MAID TOLD

THIS statement suggested a suicide pact. But at the police court hearing Jeannie told a different story.

"He asked me to shoot him. He wanted me to put the revolver in his hand, and then run out of the room and say he had done it. I said no I would not. I would not be such a coward."

It was from an Italian maid that a startling picture of this strange ménage came to light.

The maid described a scene between the two lovers of Jeannie when they met at her flat. It was their first meeting, and Hall was "very drunk."

He produced two revolvers and started "whistling" down the barrel of one. The other man, thinking he might shoot himself, tried to take it away.

Hall then suggested that they should each take a revolver, light a cigarette, switch out the lights in the flat, and then fire at each other in the darkness.

The North Country man refused. Hall then shot at the other man's photograph; the bullet went through the head, and hit a bottle of champagne.

The airman then shot at Jeannie Baxter's photograph, afterwards firing the revolver over his shoulder through the sitting-room door.

AIRMAN'S WILL

TO give a complete picture of the circumstances mention must be made of two documents in the will of Hall worded in rather a peculiar manner.

"What I have already left to Miss Jane Baxter I leave for the maintenance of her little daughter, Jeannie Baxter."

This was found in the death room, as was also the following in the handwriting of Baxter, addressed to her maid:

"Theresa—dear—please look after Jeannie my only love. He has ruined my life. Please ask Mr — (the other man) to help you, and say I am sorry for all that has happened, Jean."

From which it might appear that a suicide pact had been entered into.

Such was the case against our client, after a coroner's jury had found her guilty of wilful murder.

It was essential to put Jeannie into the witness-box and let her tell her story of the fatal night in her own words, and—submit to cross-examination.

Dressed in deep black, and wearing one of those old-fashioned feather boas—then extremely fashionable—together with a hat trimmed with purple flowers, Jeannie told of her relations with the two men, and how Hall had begged her to give up the other man and live with him.

He promised he would marry her, and all arrangements were made for them to be married on April 15.

On April 14, she told the court, she went to Hall's flat about 8.30 in the morning, having just returned from a night club. Hall was in bed and told her he was feeling "fed up."

She then asked him about the marriage, and he said he had not made any arrangements "for several reasons," and then, she said, he went on:

"Bill (he used to call her Bill), you and I never could get on together. If we were married, I said

I did not see why not, but he continued: 'I cannot keep my promise. It is better to finish it.' He also said: 'This drink is killing me. I cannot stand it.'

There was further discussion, and she told him he was a coward to treat her as he had done.

Hall struck her, and then produced a revolver, which he placed on a table at the bedside.

She asked him what he was going to do with it, and he replied: "Never you mind."

Jeannie then described how Hall wrote the will leaving what he possessed to her little girl, and how, while she was writing the note to Theresa, Hall stood over her with the revolver in his hand.

She remarked to him that he appeared to think light of death, and he replied that we all had to die some time.

JURY'S VERDICT

"I TOLD him to put the revolver away," Jeannie went on, "and he said: 'Do you think you could take it away from me?' He was holding it with the muzzle towards himself, and he asked me to pull the trigger. I said: 'I am not such a coward.'

"At the same time I tried to take the revolver away from him, but before I knew what had happened two shots had gone off."

"I became dazed, and did not quite know what had happened. I saw him bend down to pick up the revolver, and snatched it up and fired four times on the ceiling as rapidly as I could."

"I then rushed to the door, and shouted: 'Jack has been shot. My God, I hope it is not serious!'

Marshall Hall went all out for an acquittal, but the jury, after an absence of nearly an hour, brought in a verdict of Manslaughter, and Jeannie Baxter was sent to prison for three years.

NEXT WEEK

How circumstantial evidence nearly hanged a man.

"Candidus" says of the defence of Hongkong:

It Certainly Wasn't Maltby's Fault

AFTER reading some of the criticisms of General Maltby's account of the battle for Hongkong, I am tempted to attempt a parody: "What do they know of warfare who've only warfare seen?"

Hongkong fell in eighteen days. To some, that represents a failure. Carefully weighed up in the light of existing circumstances in that fateful December, in 1941, those eighteen days spent in withstanding the full weight of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force reveal nothing less than an epic in the annals of historic sieges. To attribute any suggestion of blame against the General Officer Commanding at that time shows an utter lack of comprehension of the true position.

At that time, the total garrison amounted to some 14,000 men, including the various auxiliary and non-combatant units. Actually, there were approximately 9,000 troops who could be used for fighting, and these included at least 2,000 who were untrained and whose equipment had not arrived. Against them were some 50,000 Japanese—fully trained, fully equipped—supported by an adequate navy and air force. Twenty thousand of these actually landed on the island, and were kept at bay for eight days.

It is true that British Intelligence was not up to the standard expected by any commander, and even Air Marshal Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East (which included Hongkong) admits in his official report that: "Whilst in General Headquarters we always realised the possibility of the extreme military parity in Japan forcing their country into war, we did not believe till the end of November that Japan might be actually on the verge of starting war."

This from the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East! With such an opinion held within a week or so of Japan launching her attack, what hope could there be of any information of value being in the hands of the local commander?

To blame in any manner, however oblique, the General who was given one of the most thankless and hopeless tasks—the defence of Hongkong—is to be regretted. It would not have mattered whether the greatest military strategist ever known had been given the job. Without the necessary troops and equipment the result would have been the same.

Those of us who took part will always remember the anxiety and superiority of the Japanese, due entirely to overwhelming numbers of troops and ample equipment of every description. We hadn't a tank, an aeroplane—or sufficient artillery. We had no Navy, with the exception of a few small units, which covered themselves in glory.

One might as well put Joe Louis against a gangster armed with a machine gun! What is more, nobody was more aware of such an impossible state of affairs than General Maltby himself.

The blame must be placed at the feet of those who directed the War Office years before the Hongkong catastrophe. The Colony's proximity to Japan should have warned the War Office that if war ever came, it would take a strong force to drive away the might of Japan.

THE British Government apparently ordered that Hongkong should be defended, but did nothing to ensure that such an order could be effectively obeyed. A taken defence, yes! But at what cost? Lives which were sacrificed to the inefficiency and lack of vision and intelligence of the Empire's so-called war chiefs.

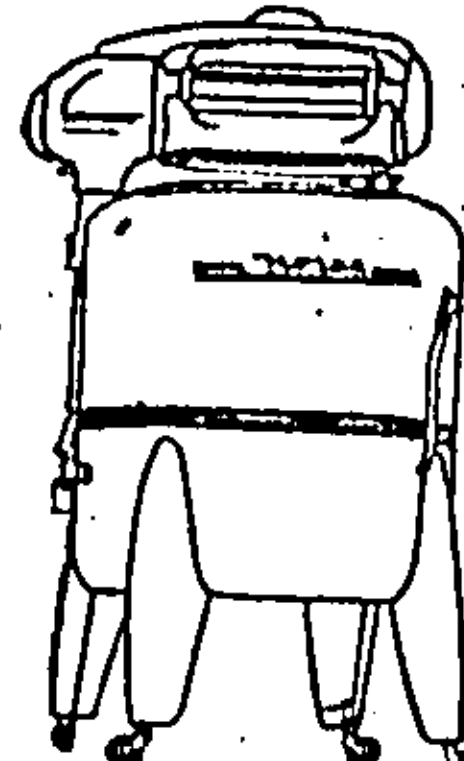
Hongkong suffered and fell, and when on the night of the 19th Churchill broadcast a message to Hongkong, expressing surprise that the enemy had landed and exhorting the garrison to fight on street by street and house to house, little did he realise the colossal blunder which had been made by his war chiefs in London.

THE Japanese knew every inch of the Colony. Indeed, in 1940 a Japanese vice-consul was arrested for photographing defence positions, in spite of the fact that certain areas were advertised as defence areas and photographing forbidden. He was released with profuse apologies—and returned to Japan! The situation was fantastic. The Japanese intelligence performed its work almost unaided, and yet we were preparing for war!

The utter chaos which was seen here during the last few days could not be attributed to the General Officer Commanding. It was the natural result of witnessing the Colony being shelled, bombed and raided and realising that the war-weary, ill-equipped garrison could not hold out. Those who remember the civilian dead thrown out on the streets, the fifth, the stench and the fifth columnists, plus the pandemonium as civilians endeavoured, like rats in a trap, to discover some corner of safety or escape, as the enemy hordes drew near to the city, will certainly not blame the Commander, who might well be likened to an engineer who is supposed to start an engine even though he is without petrol or oil.

I speak from a very close knowledge of the official history of Hongkong's war when I say that if General Maltby had been provided with the forces and equipment which he needed, armchair critics would find it difficult to discover words of sufficient praise for his personal example and ability to plan and command. Unfortunately, he was placed in an unsolvable predicament.

SEE NORGE BEFORE YOU BUY

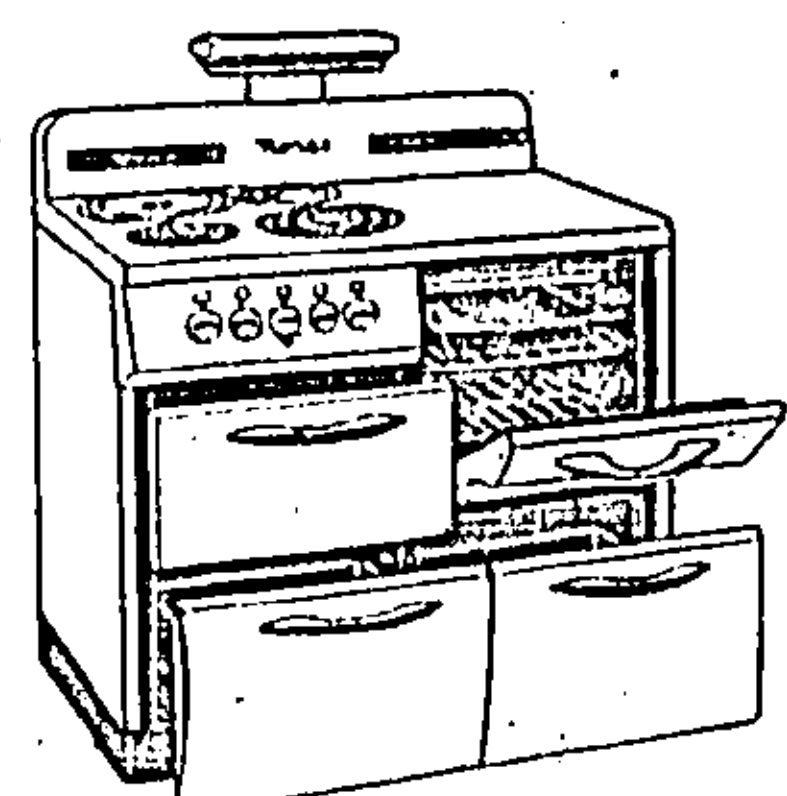


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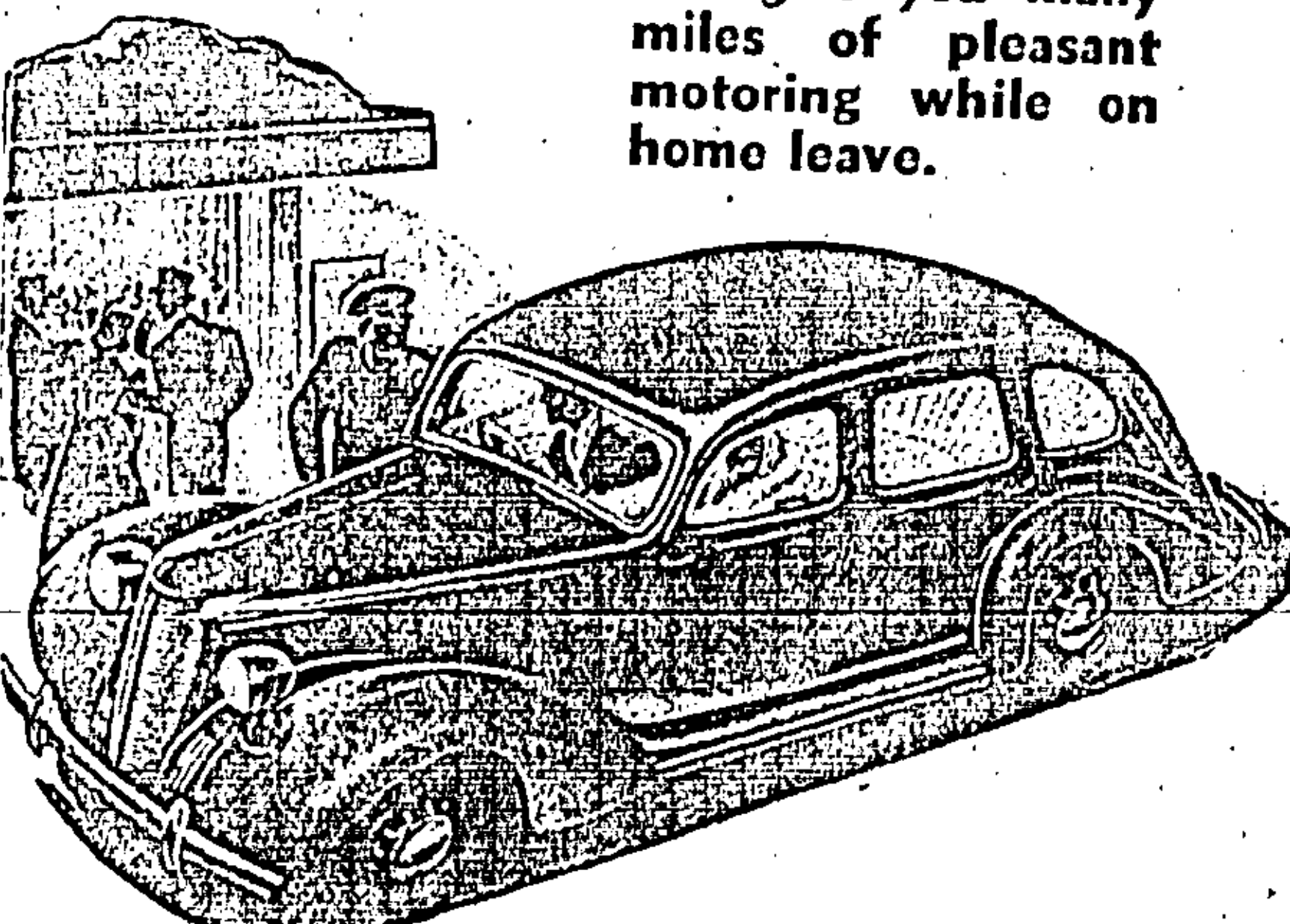
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SEE OUR NEW STOCKS

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Which is the biggest of these—
Our National Debt in pounds, number of inches in earth's circumference, distance in yards to the moon?

2. A collection of glosses makes a—
Glossary, silver lining, diamond flora, pair of gumboots, varnish?

3. One of these queens married a Philip, another rejected him—
Mary I., Elizabeth, Anne, Victoria?



4. This colony (shaded) which Italy wants back, is—
Somalia, Abyssinia, Eritrea?

5. What is an—
Age ago, ayah, ha-ha?

6. Can you pick out the tallest of these heavyweight champions—
James J. Corbett, Max Baer, Primo Carnera, Jess Willard, Gene Tunney?

7. The chairman of the B.I.C. is—
Lord Inman, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, Sir Allan Pownall?

8. Which one of these plays was not founded on fact—
Eugene Aram, Sweeney Todd, the Barber of Fleet Street, Maria Marten and the Red Barn?

9. Which of these five Prime Ministers since 1923 had most years in that office—
Earl Baldwin, Mr. J. R. MacDonald, Mr. N. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee?

10. An oyster is a—
Hemorrhage, Russian sheepdog, invalid carriage?

ARCTIC MAY YIELD OIL

A forecast that oil may be discovered in the Arctic region has been made by a geologist at the University of Wyoming.

The geologist is Ray Thompson, who spent last summer doing oil exploration in the frozen north, and who has just completed a report to the U.S. Navy on his work.

His belief is backed by the fact that appropriations have been made to finance oil exploration in Alaska until 1950.

\$200,000 DAVID STILL GETS 1s. A DAY



Harrow schoolboy, David Nelson, who inherits nearly £200,000 under the £400,000 will of his father, Sir Amos Nelson, the Lancashire cotton magnate, will not, "for the time being," get a rise in his 1s. a day pocket money. David does not get his fortune until he is 23.

NEW ESTIMATE OF THE EARTH'S AGE

The earth is about 3,350,000,000 years old, one eminent of the Tertiary period. British scientist believes.

"We may assume," he wrote, that all of it "now present in the free from the lead isotope" and that all of it "now present in the common granite rocks of the continental crust has been generated from Uranium 235."

By comparing Tertiary isotopes with those in the granite rocks of today, Prof. Holmes arrives at an estimate of from 2,000,000,000 to 5,400,000,000 years as the age of the earth—presumably the time at which it began to harden from the gaseous stage.

CONSERVATIVE MINIMUM

But he then aims for a closer estimate by using some "better established" dates of radioactive minerals compiled by Prof. A. O. Nie and other specialists in the field. Some of the dates, for example, set the age of uraninite found in Manitoba at 1,085,000,000 years, which, Prof. Holmes said, "includes still recognisable conglomerates containing pebbles of pre-existing quartzites which must therefore be well over 2,000,000,000 years old."

"Since the earth must be older still, this figure can be regarded as a conservative minimum for its age."

Prof. Holmes admits that his equations have given him over 200 solutions to the age of the earth but that there is a "marked concentration" of solutions at about 3,300,000,000 to 3,400,000,000 years.

His equations therefore, he said, "favour the hope that an estimate of 3,350,000,000 years for the age of the earth is unlikely to be seriously wrong."

SODIUM STUDY

Prof. Holmes also discusses estimates by Jolly in 1893 that the oceans, based on study of the time it takes dissolved sodium to accumulate, are from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years old. Using the same method, Prof. Holmes points out that the correct figure would be closer to 250,000,000 years, but since sodium study is a "hopelessly variable" method, the age of the oceans may be anything from 2,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 years old.

"The most that can be said," he comments, "is that its present reading (sodium accumulation) is not inconsistent with an oceanic age of a few thousands of millions of years"—United Press.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

PHOTOS BY FLOOD LIGHT



Indoor pictures are easy if you use flood type lamps, two of which were used to make this shot.

SEVERAL weeks ago we went into the matter of indoor pictures at night with flash bulbs. At the time we barely mentioned flood lamps, an alternative method. So today let's look at this type of lighting.

In the first place, it should be understood that flood lamps are of two general types—those similar in shape to an ordinary household bulb, which requires a reflector; and the flat, wide bulbs containing built-in reflectors. Most bulbs of these types fit any ordinary socket and several of them may be used at once on a circuit without overloading it.

While picture taking with flood type lamps requires more effort than shooting with flash, lamps of this type are well suited for use in making interior pictures or informal portraits indoors. An extension cord or two and lamp sockets equipped with clamps such as those used on inexpensive headboard bed lights permit the photographer to fasten his lamps to a chair back and to place them in any position or at any level.

John van Guilder.

THESE MEN WILL LIVE UNDER ARCTIC SEAS

By W. A. CRUMLEY

SIXTY-ONE men, led by Lieutenant Arthur Davis, of Hayling Island, Hants, are to live for a month or more on end under Arctic waters in temperatures down to ten degrees below freezing.

The purpose, said Lieutenant Davis, is to see what submarine life is like in low temperatures. A naval doctor will keep the record.

The crew "all average men"—will sail from the Clyde by a secret route in a new-look submarine.

And they will submerge in waters never before penetrated by submarines.

They are waiting for special clothes, musical films, and a set of two recordings—for much of the course will be outside the range of radio.

The men are the normal crew of the eight-month-old Ambush, except that six are National Service men and may have to be replaced.

The youngest to go will be 19—

Edinburgh. It will be his first patrol—and he is growing his first beard.

The crew took in thousands of eggs, for there will be eggs and bacon at every breakfast.

More cooking fat will be used for each man each day than an English housewife gets for a week. There will be cod liver oil, fruit juices, and a 7lb. tin of boiled sweets for each man.

The crew fear nothing except boredom. The "life and soul" will be a coxswain, leading signaller, Harry Sherrington—"Proper Harry Champion, he is."

In the seamen's mess they will make rugs and toys. The engine-room artificers have started to make working models of oil and steam engines.

Said Engine-Room Artificer Pettman, of Gillingham, Kent: "When we first heard of this job, every man said: 'I am not going on that one.' Now there isn't a man who would give up his berth."

Why? Leading Seaman D. Anscombe, of Westernham, Kent, explained: "We are glad to go. It



AMBUSH MEN

Arranged: The youngest to go, 19-year-old Anthony Stewart.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"Winter Sports"

By KEMP STARRETT



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BLOWING UP TO THE MAIL BOX FOR SOME EXHILARATING NEWS.



OUR IDEA OF ENJOYING WINTER SPORTS IS TO SIT HOME BY THE FIRE AND READ ABOUT THEM.

STOKING UP ON ANTI-FREEZE TOP. THE COLD TRIP HOME.



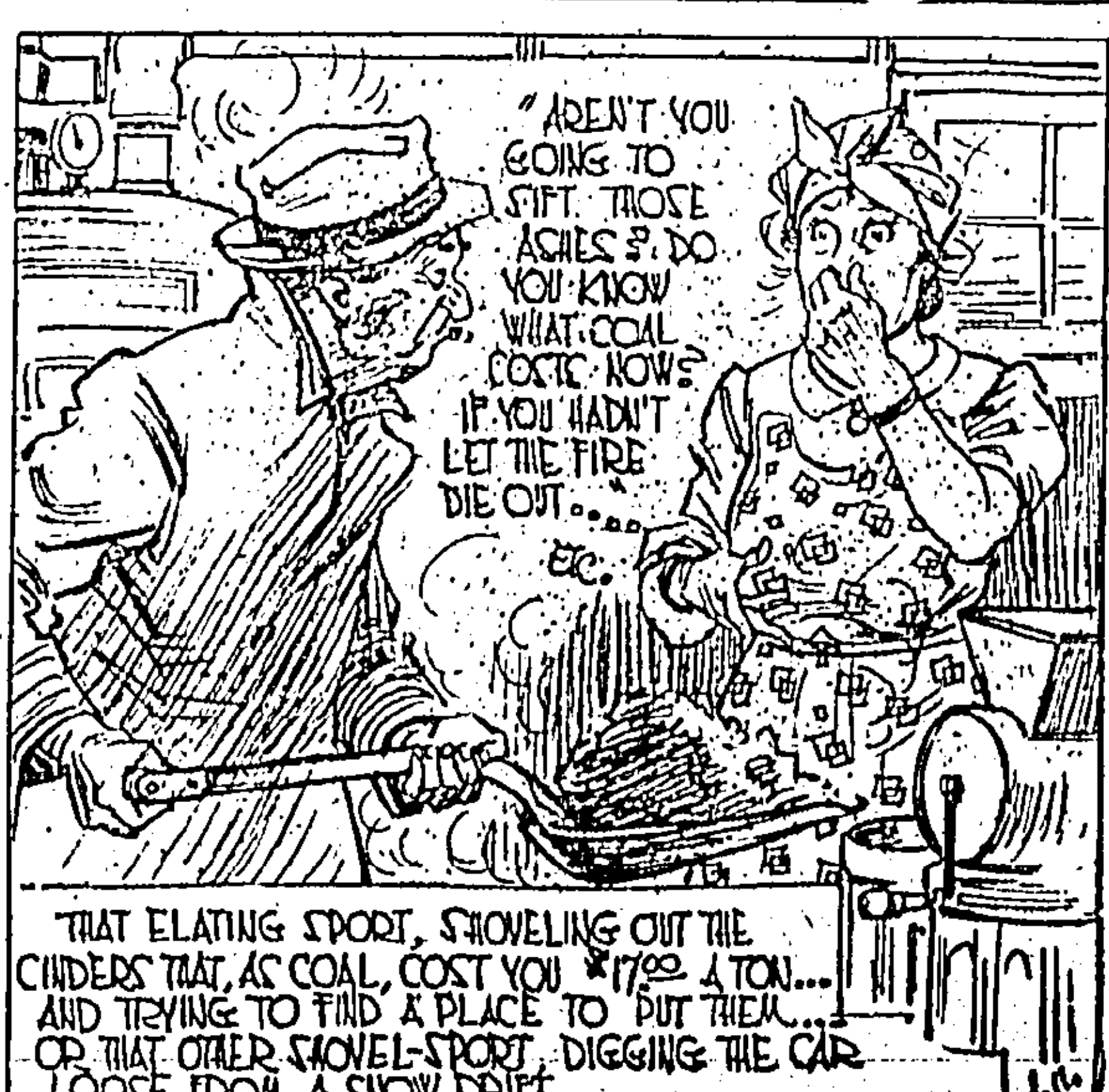
"TRY THIS ORANGE JUICE!"

"THIS LAMENTABLE B-R-R-P."

THEN THERE'S THE CHIEF INDOOR WINTER SPORT...BATTLING POP'S COLD AND POP'S RESISTANCE TO MEDICATIONS... WITH EVERYBODY AS JOOLY AS A RUSSIAN AT A U.N. SESSION.



ANOTHER WINTER SPORT IS CUSSING OUT THE JANITOR OR THE COAL DEALER, OR THE OIL INTERESTS, OR ANYBODY ELSE THAT SEEMS TO BE IMPLICATED.



"AREN'T YOU GOING TO SIFT THOSE ASHES? DO YOU KNOW WHAT COAL COSTS NOW? IF YOU HADN'T LET THE FIRE DIE OUT... ETC."

THAT ELATING SPORT, SHOVELING OUT THE CHIMNEYS THAT, AS COAL, COST YOU \$175.00 A TON... AND TRYING TO FIND A PLACE TO PUT THEM... OR THAT OTHER SNOW-SPORT, DIGGING THE CAR LOOSE FROM A SNOW DRIFT.

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- ☐ Loss of appetite
- ☐ Sour Stomach

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NAZI INFLUENCE IN ARGENTINA

By CHARLES C. S. WANG.
(Central News Staff Correspondent)

Buenos Aires, Jan. 30.—Is Argentina now completely free from Nazi influence? This is a question any visitor in this country will ask if he remembers that Argentina was the centre of German propaganda, espionage and sabotage in the Western Hemisphere during World War II.

It is true that, principally under pressure from the United States, Nazi activities in Argentina had been almost totally suppressed during the latter phase of the war, but some vestiges still remain.

The most striking evidence is that President Peron, who, incidentally, was one of the first of the country's military leaders to see that Germany was losing the war, has as his confidential secretary, Rudolf Freude, son of an important wartime Nazi.

Furthermore, one of the nation's most influential banking advisers is Heinrich Dörge, who was formerly a member of the Reichsbank, and known to be a protégé of Dr. Schacht. Mussolini's son, Bruno, found no difficulty in entering the country after the war ended, and is now resident here, as are also several minor Fascist officials.

Shortly after Germany capitulated, it was persistently rumoured that Hitler and Eva Braun and important Nazi leaders had been taken to Argentina by submarine. This might have arisen from the fact that two German submarines surrendered to Argentina naval craft off the coast of Mar del Plata, the country's most fashionable seaside resort.

It was the whole question of Nazi activities in Argentina that led to the break in relations between Argentina and the United States, and these activities became more pronounced when Dr. Ramon S. Castillo in 1942 temporarily assumed the reins of government due to President Roberto Ortiz being too ill to continue to conduct the state's affairs. Castillo, hostile to the United States, formed a new cabinet with men known to be pro-Fascist.

The 1942 Foreign Ministers Conference held at Rio de Janeiro supplied proof that the Argentine Government was definitely pro-Axis when its Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, opposed any action on the part of the American Republics that might offend Germany, Italy and Japan.

The United States, seeking a rupture of relations between all the American Republics and the Axis powers, suffered what was considered a diplomatic defeat at the conference. A resolution was submitted to the conference calling for an outright breaking of political, commercial and financial relations, but approval was given instead to another—where phrasing showed Argentine influence—merely recommending that such action be taken.

It is noteworthy that simultaneously in Buenos Aires, Castillo at a press conference declared that Argentina would not break off relations with the Axis.

Fantastic Means
A recapitulation of German spying activities in Argentina during the war is reminiscent of some of the best known fiction espionage stories, as the Nazi agents were credited with employing every conceivable means—some of them fantastic—to carry out their mission.

Their activities were greatly facilitated by the attitude assumed by the Argentine authorities and by the support which the Nazi cause was receiving from Argentine army officers and public opinion in general. A large number of Argentine army officers were pro-Nazi, and was also an important section of public opinion.

But this is explainable to a certain extent by the fact that Hitler was attaining devastating victories with his "blitzkrieg" campaign as also by the fact that most of the Argentine Army was German-trained and spoke German.

There was also an increasing nationalistic sentiment in the country with a decided pro-Fascist ideal, which was exploited to the fullest extent by the Nazi agents here.

Four Groups
It was subsequently proved that the Nazi espionage activities directed from Buenos Aires under orders received from the German High Command affected the following American republics and territories—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Aruba and Trinidad. The whole campaign was directed and paid for by the German Embassy with funds coming from trade balances which could not be liquidated through the regular trade channels because the war had stopped all commerce with Germany.

According to unofficial estimates, the German Embassy's expenditure, which in 1938-1939 amounted to 850,000 pesos, increased in 1939-40 to 3,970,000, and to 5,983,100 in 1940-41.

Four groups of agents were utilised in Argentina, and each one of them had at its disposal an important clandestine broadcasting station. They were organised in such a manner that the discovery of the others although their work was co-ordinated by the higher-ups.

The Nazi agents employed every conceivable means in their efforts to weaken and destroy the defences and security of the American nations and to cause serious losses to the Allies. Their activities also included both oral and written propaganda and sabotage. They are said to have attempted to place friends of theirs in military and delegations which left Latin American countries on missions to the United States.

Varied Information
The information sent out was most varied, as it included the arrival and departure of merchant ships, movements of British and United States warships, information regarding United States war industries, meteorological reports, movements of aircraft from the United States, including Pan American Airways operations—reports regarding United States war preparations and the Panama Canal, information regarding the Anglo-American base in Trinidad, and details regarding sabotage aboard British merchant ships.

Hundreds of these messages were intercepted by a special United States Government department, and many of them were given publicity in Buenos Aires by the United States Embassy when it openly denounced Nazi activities in this country.

One of these messages, dated May 12, 1941, asked for the German High Command's opinion regarding a plan for placing time bombs on board Allied merchant ships. Other messages proved that Allied merchant ships had been torpedoed in the Atlantic on information received from this end, and that thus millions of dollars worth of merchandise, petroleum, munitions and foodstuffs of vital need and lives of thousands of men, women and children were lost.

U.S. Blue Book
Nazi activities in Argentina were not confined to the time that the Castillo Government was in power. The de facto government of General Farrell, which deposed the Castillo regime, was also charged by the United States with failing to comply with the commitments undertaken under the Act of Chapultepec.

In 1946, the United States issued a Blue Book, bluntly accusing General Peron of aiding the Germans during the war, an action which was considered by many Argentines as an intervention in the internal affairs of this country, and which undoubtedly gained many votes for General Peron during the presidential elections.

Under pressure from the United States, the Farrell Government adopted a series of measures tending to put an end to Nazi activities which had been later supplemented by General Peron after he assumed power. These included opening of investigation by the Federal Police into the activities of Nazi agents in Argentina, which led to the closing down of the Axis embassies and deportation of their members, the taking over of all Axis banking, industrial and commercial establishments, closure of Axis political, social and sporting organisations and schools, and the arrest and deportation of Nazi agents.

Graf Spee Crew
The members of the crew of the German pocket battleship Graf Spee, which was scuttled by its commander in the River Plate after having been forced to take refuge in Montevideo following an action with three British cruisers in the Atlantic, were interned and subsequently deported to Germany. Some of them, however, managed to escape to Argentina, where their concentration camp and are believed to be still in Argentina.

General Peron's action included the taking over of the most important Nazi industrial and commercial establishments and the total liquidation of a number of the liquidation of Nazi remnants from Argentina. These commitments were responsible for the resumption of normal relations between Argentina and the United States, and made possible the holding of the long-delayed Inter-American defence conference in Rio de Janeiro last August.

FINAL INSTALMENT

SYNOPSIS:

Talent and beauty and the ability to perform equally well with the best of the stars has won Catherine Brown a spot-light position in the Variety Club's all-star show.



Almost cheated out of the opportunity that been hers by "The Blonde," Catherine held the centre of the stage when all the stars were there, and she won the hearts of her fellow-performers. Director George Marshall, whose

heart she also won, congratulates Catherine Brown for having arrived. Mr. O'Connell, the studio head, and Mr. Farris, the head of the company in New York, shake hands on having found that their Variety Girl, Catherine Brown, is all they could

hope for her to be. When the group picture of all the stars is taken, Catherine is seated in the spot of honour next to Bing Crosby, who is the one who actually called the talent scout's attention to Catherine. (To be continued on Monday)

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

DUMB BELLS



Fred Astaire's Dance Schools

Fred Astaire plans to open dancing schools throughout the world, with the first ones already probably to be in London and Paris. He has 12 in operation in the United States now, with four more scheduled to open soon.

ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9
1. National Debt, £25,030,000,000; earth's circumference, 1,584,000,000 inches; average distance to moon, 422,400,000 yards (approx. figures).
2. Glossary. A gloss is a note in margin explaining word in text.
3. Mary I, married Philip II, of Spain. Elizabeth rejected him.
4. Eritrea. 5. Nocturnal animal of Madagascar. Hindu nurse, sunken fence. 6. Jess Wilford, 6 ft. 6 ins., was 1 inch taller than Carnegie. 7. Lord Simon of Wythenshawe. 8. Sweeney Todd. 9. Earl Baldwin. 7 years 3 months. 10. Russian sheep-dog.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.
Across: 1. Foolhardy; 8. Opportunity; 9. Reporter; 12. Trapeze; 13. Ever; 15. Ashamed; 16. Tie; 18. Pen; 19. Litter; 21. Dreamers; 22. Even; 23. Press.
Down: 1. Fortitude; 2. Operator; 3. Opposite; 4. Loop; 5. Attempt; 6. Rue; 7. Yearnings; 10. Rear; 11. Redress; 14. Veer; 17. Elan; 20. Imp.

Mr. Steinbeck takes a wrong turning

CUTS in capital expenditure having high authority, I propose in the next few minutes to save the public the sum of 14s. 6d. per head. 1—It is unnecessary to read John Steinbeck's *The Wayward Bus* (Heinemann, 9s. 6d.). On the jacket this is said to be "the simplest story the master has given us... and should take its place among his major works."

The statement calls for slight amendment.

This is probably the silliest story the master has given us. But is not even a bad book by John Steinbeck better than a good book by a lesser man? The answer to your question, sir, is No.

Is it not ungrateful to speak thus of an author whose "Tortilla Flat," for instance, gave you so much pleasure? Mine is an ungrateful trade, sir.

"The Wayward Bus" is concerned with a journey in California which

is overtaken by minor disaster. A bus is deliberately ditched by its driver, a Mexican, who is bored with his wife and the passengers. I should be the last to blame him.

The human contents of the bus have come together by chance. Most of them must hope to heaven they will never come together again. They include: a business man, his wife and daughter (all sex and spectacles); Camille, a young woman who lives by exhibiting herself undressed to assemblies of business men; a waitress, screen-struck, on her way to Hollywood; a travelling salesman.

Do they have exciting adventures, deep spiritual experiences? Hardly. Tempests become fayed. Men get curious notions about women, and vice versa. An old man has a stroke. The Mexican, having ditched the bus, unditches it. But is there no inner significance, no symbolism? Is not the meaning of life charged, deepened, for the reader? Not for one reader. The new was that the master had slipped up. That was about all.

Salute to the public: 9s. 6d.

2—Evelyn Waugh's novel, *Scott King's Modern Europe* (Chapman and Hall, 5s.), is about 18,000 words long and a trifle light as air, to be exact, 5 1/2 oz.

It is thin but graceful. The ghost of a former Mr. Waugh occasionally drifts in, but, finding nobody who interests him, exercises himself, with an ill-concealed yawn.

LIBRARY LIST

Whisky Galore, Compton Mackenzie (Canto). A hilarious fun on a Hebridean island, where a whisky drought is relieved by the timely wreck of a ship bound for the United States with a cargo of Scotch whisky. Great North, Henry Wade (Constable, 5s. 6d.). Terror in an East Anglian market town is combated by police methods.
Grass in Plenty, Noel Streatfeild (Collins, 6s. 6d.). In army, post-war Mayfair, Penny, disillusioned war widow, snatches at happiness.
Poor Child, Anne Parrish (Harcourt, 6s. 6d.). A boy of 15, son of a suicide, is taken up, and tragically betrayed by a rich family, saint and schemer.
D. M. Locke (Corgi, 6s. 6d.). The complicated love-stories of two sisters.

by GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

The story? Mr. Scott-King, school-master and sole English authority on the forgotten Neutrality poet, Ballou, visits that country for the tercentenary celebrations. These a totalitarian government exploits for purposes of national prestige.

Scott-King is the victim-hero of some absurd escapades; at last finds himself in Palestine, an illicit Jewish immigrant.

Is it all wildly funny? It has a mild, tired humour. Does it sparkle with crazy, satirical invention? Alas, no. The really seems no reason why Mr. Waugh should have finished a task which he tackled with such tepid enthusiasm—or why the public should spend 5s. on the result.

WITH 14s. 6d. now in hand, what can be done? On *The Purple Plain*, by H. E. Bates (Michael Joseph), 10s. 6d. can probably be blued. Here is electric writing, a fine, moving theme of danger and hardship.

By surprising good fortune, the Book Society have selected this good novel as their choice for the month.

ROBERT BOOTHBY is a lively, attractive figure in public life. The title of his autobiography, *I Fight To Live* (Gollancz, 21s.), is somewhat too dramatic, is a reminder that the author has been a good fighter and a bad party man.

Too bright to be a Tory and too late to be a Radical, he has flitted across the political scene, a butterfly with a purpose, and a sting. In his book there is little butterfly, not much sting, but a great deal of purpose.

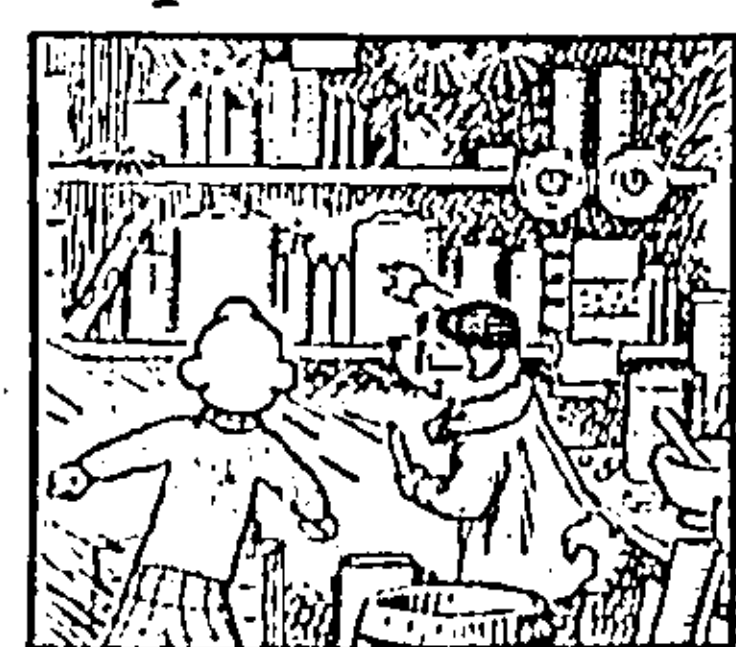
There are, too, glimpses of life as it was seen by "a coming young man" during the inter-war years.

Birkenhead, after dinner, running twice round Tom Quad before the University miller could run round three times.

Mosley and John Strachey in Venice discussing their forthcoming book, "Revolution by Reason"—"very reasonable stuff," comments Boothby.

Lord Londonderry saying: "There were really only two things I could do: Build an Air Force, or try to make friends with the Germans. They wouldn't let me do either."

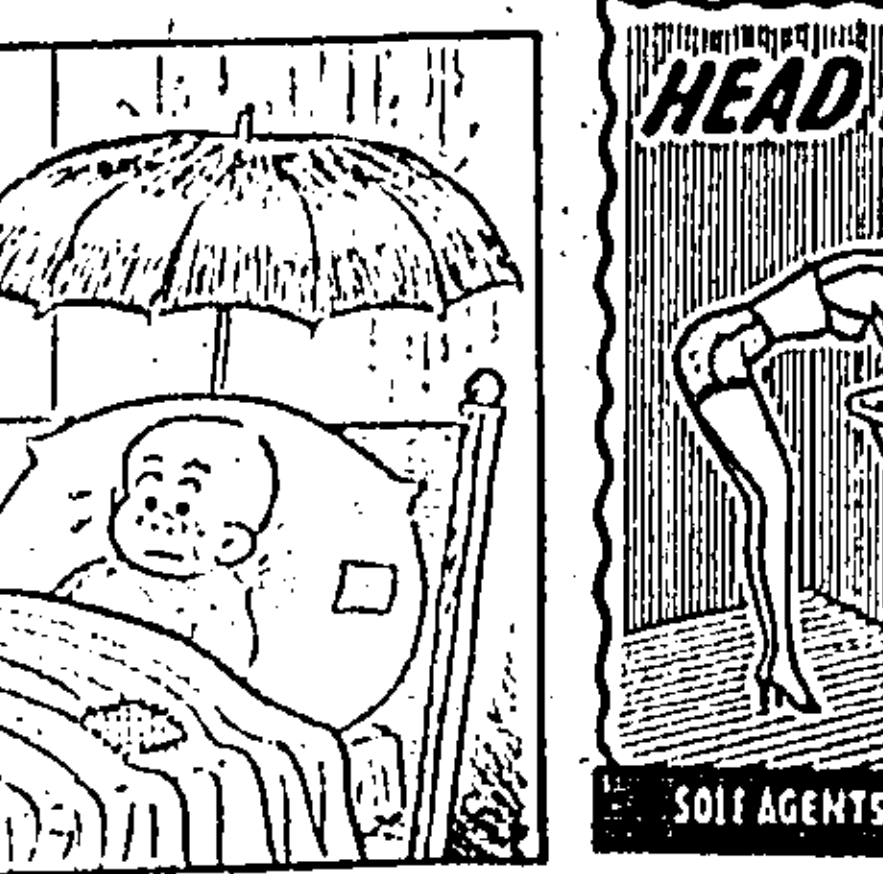
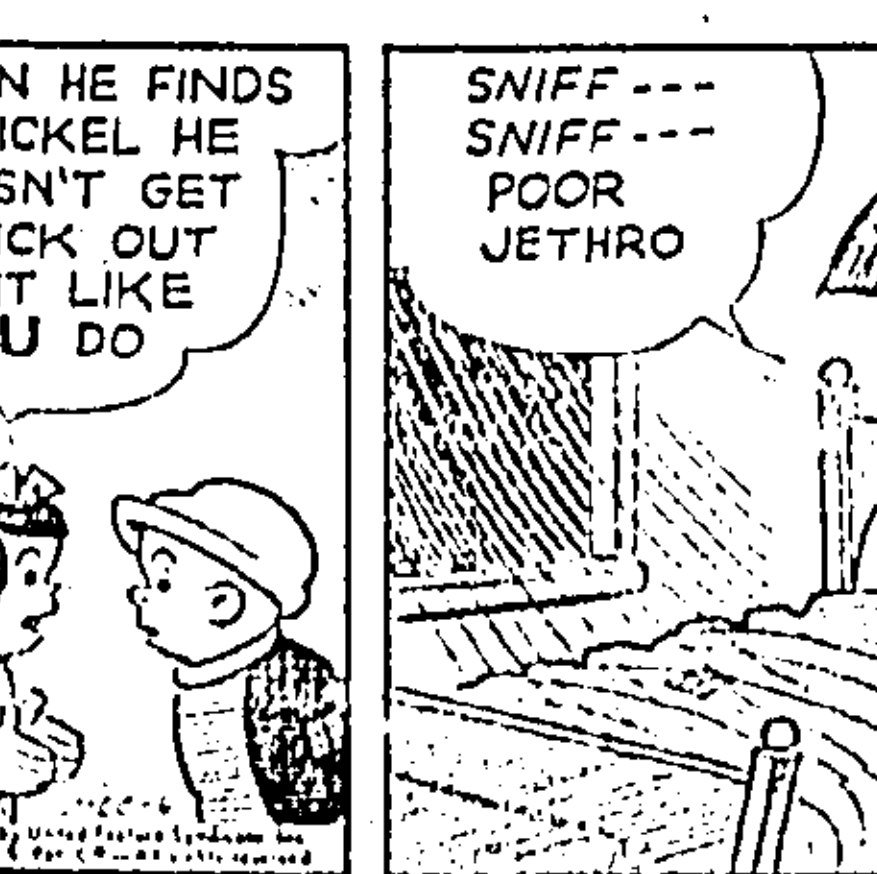
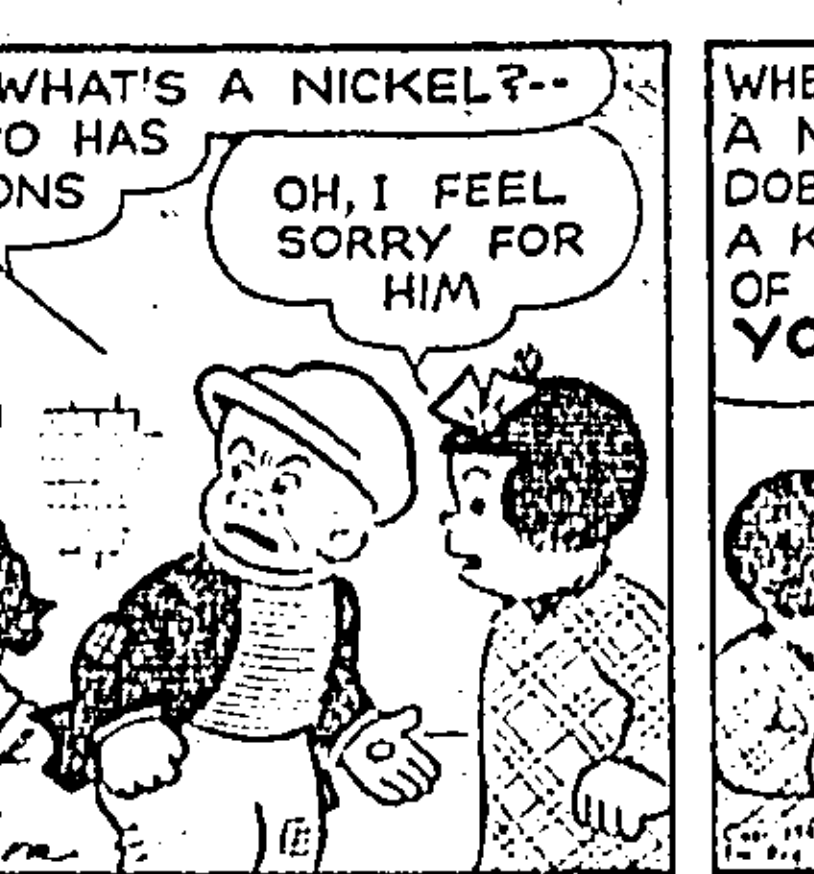
Rupert and the Big Bang—31



Leading the way into an inner room, Bingo points with his sort of fireworks arranged on shelves. "Why, lots of them are covered with our old wallpaper," cries Rupert. "Did you make them all? I'd no idea that science meant making gunpowder. How topping I'd like to learn some." Bingo again looks doubtful. "I expect science means other things, too," he says, "but gunpowder's enough to be going on with. Now come with me. I've something else to show you."

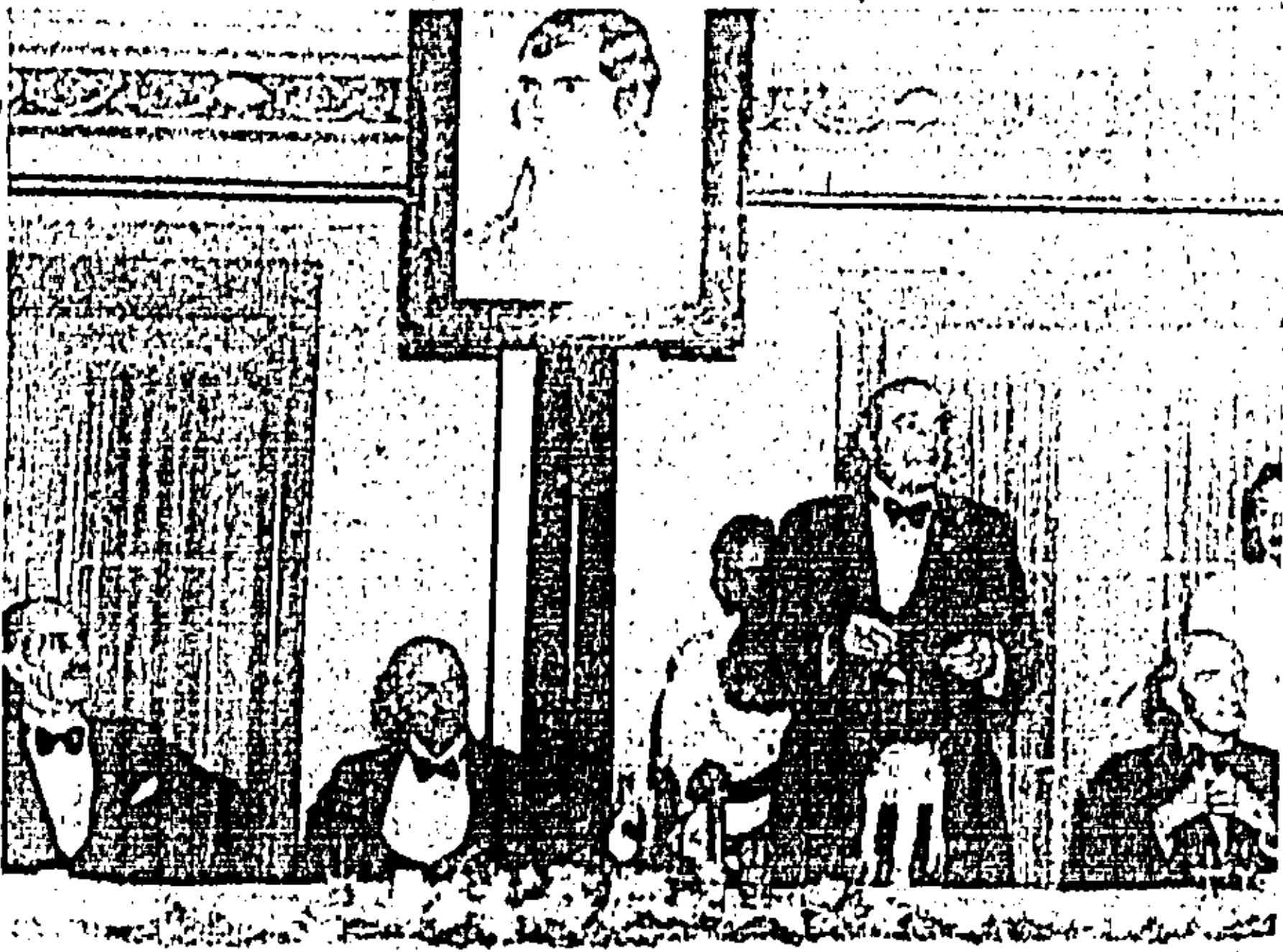
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TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



HONGKONG Scotsmen gathered in force at the Hongkong Hotel last Saturday on the occasion of the annual Burns Night dinner. Above: the Chieftain of St Andrew's Society, Mr J. F. Macgregor, welcoming the guests, which included HE the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sir Denis Boyd (on Mr Macgregor's right and left respectively). Left: Professor R. Robertson proposing a toast to the 'Immortal Memory'. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



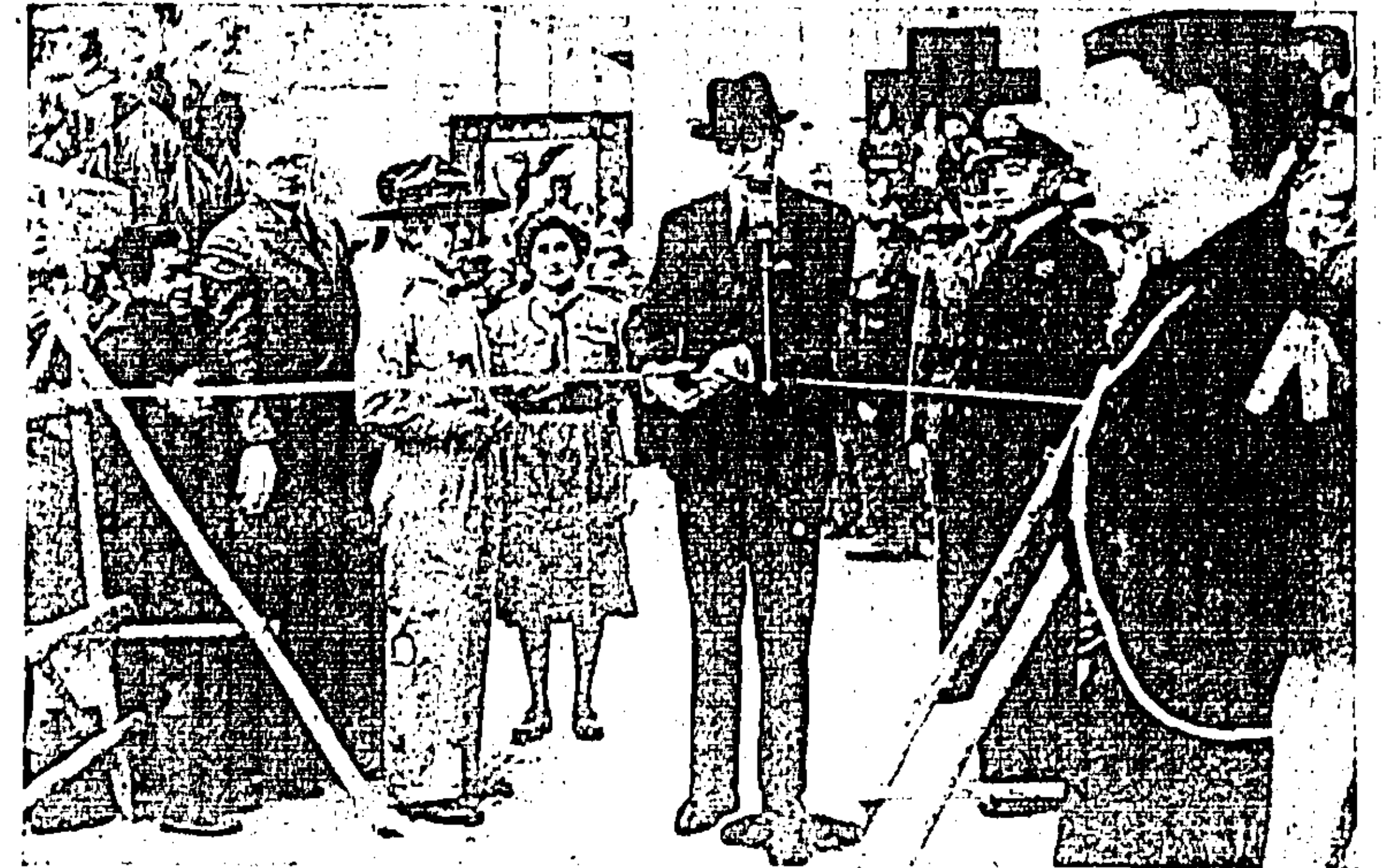
THE Broadway and West End hit play, "The Man Who Came To Dinner," will be presented by the Hongkong Stage Club next week. This scene from the play shows two of the principals, Grant McIntyre and Alice Dedear. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GROUP photograph taken recently of the teaching staff of the French Convent School, Causeway Bay. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



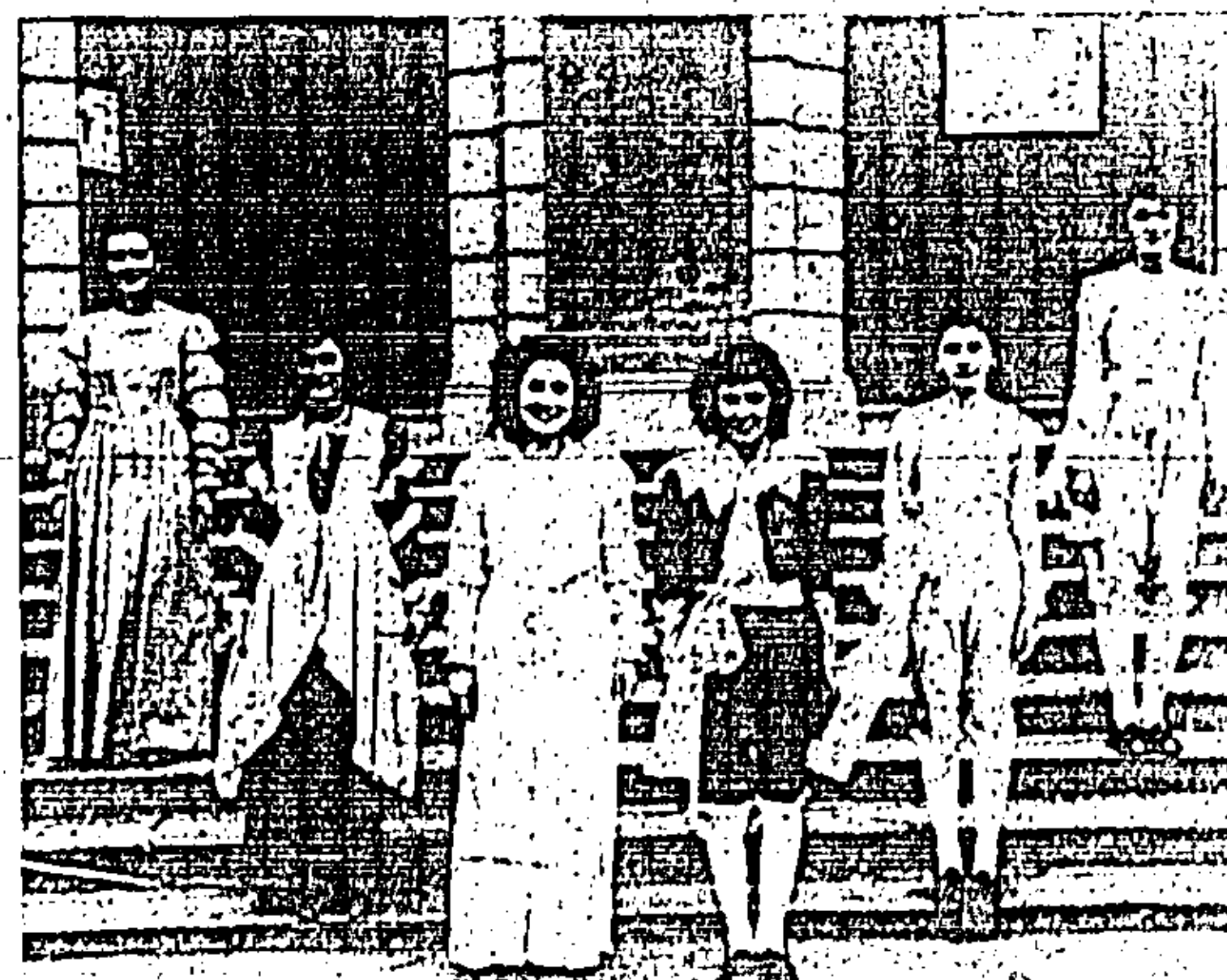
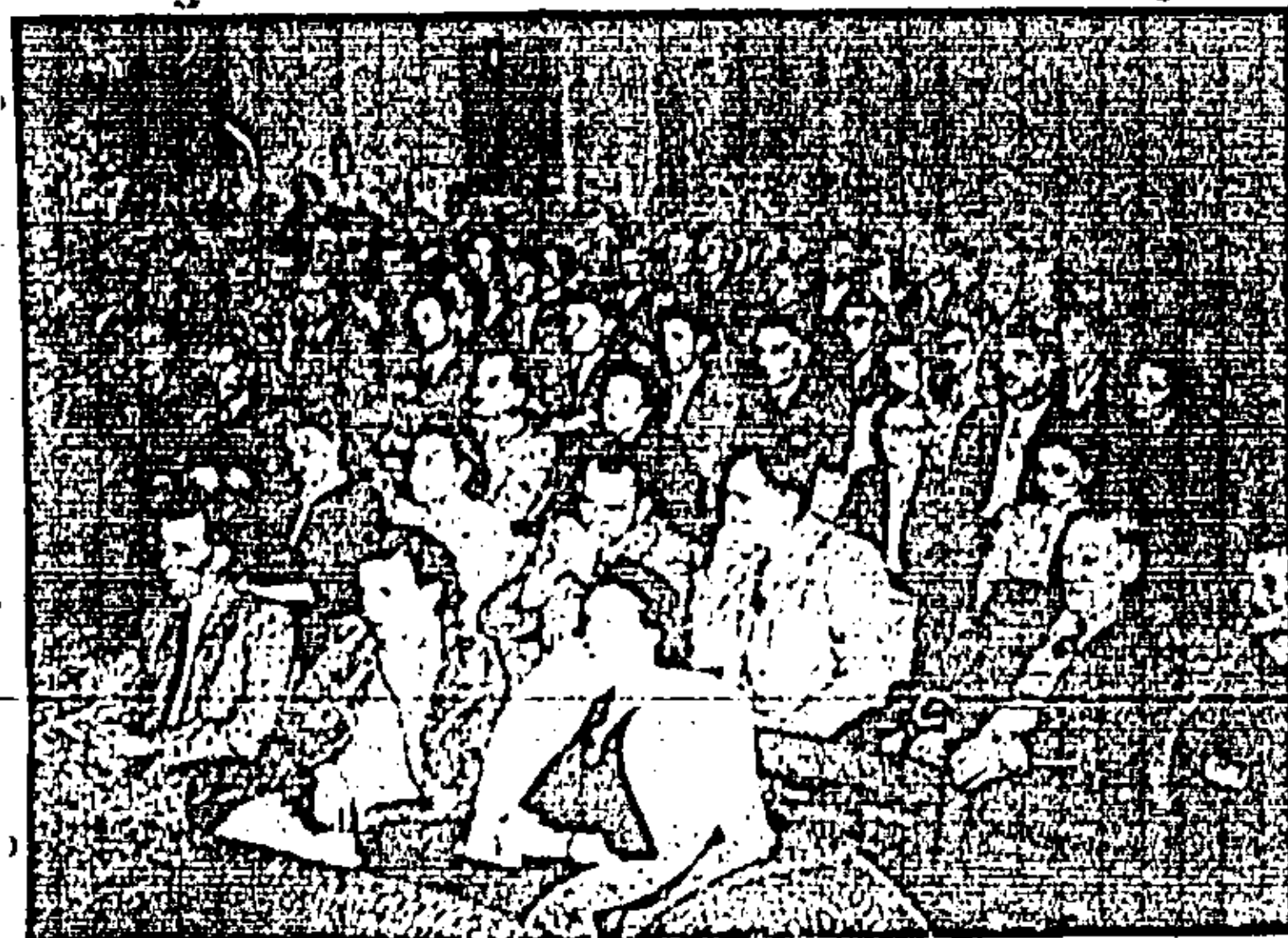
PHOTO taken after the wedding recently at the Hop Yat Church of Mr Wong Chiu-lan and Miss Leung Shui-kuen. (Photo: Golden Studio)



HE THE GOVERNOR, Sir Alexander Grantham, opened the Boy Scout Bazaar on Murray Parade Ground last Saturday. Above: the Governor cutting the tape and declaring the Bazaar open. Below: His excellency has a go at the shooting gallery. (Photos: Golden Studio)



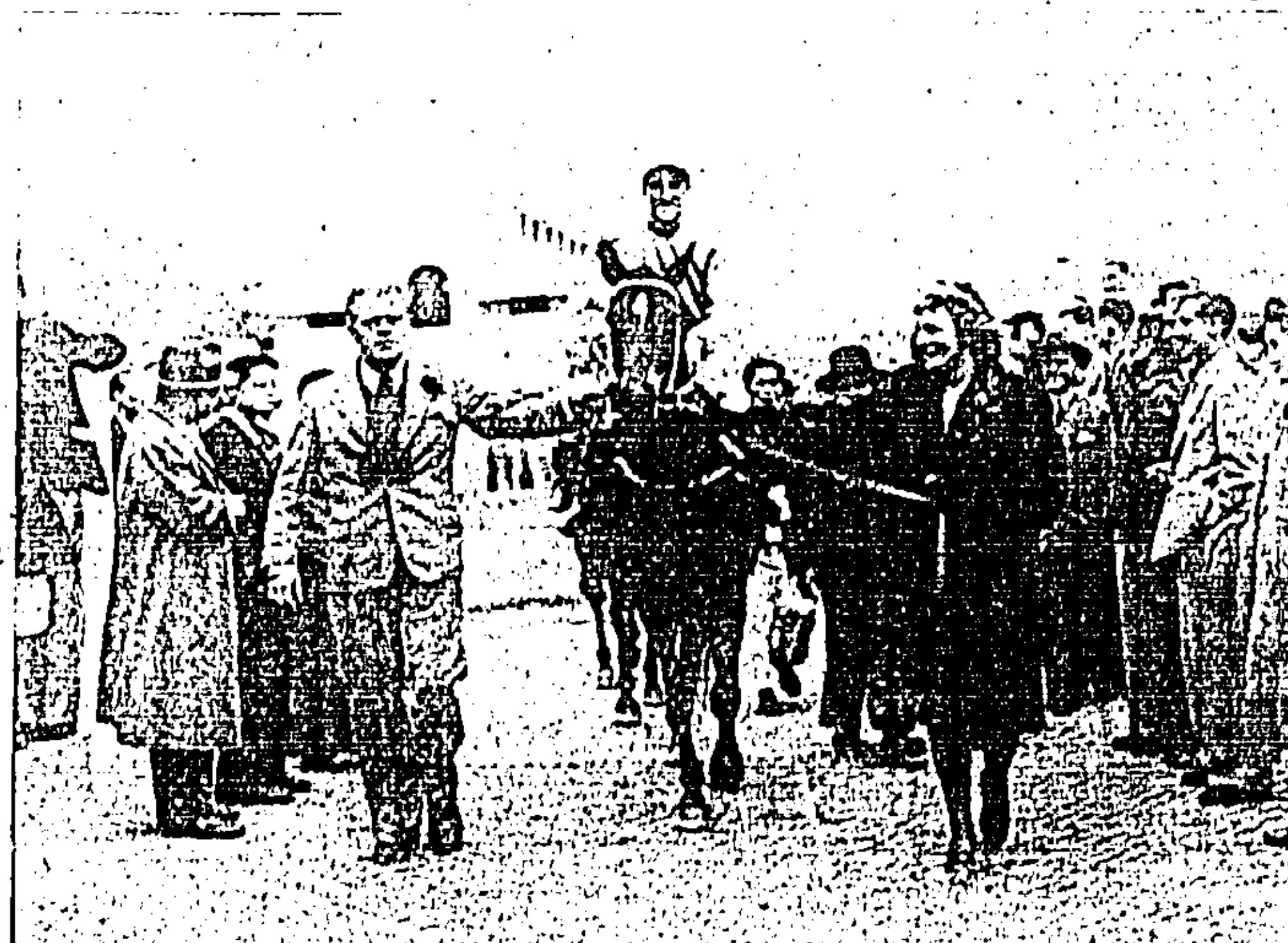
GREAT interest was taken in the "Brains Trust" evening organised by the Y.M.C.A. last week, there being a large attendance, as shown in the picture on the right. Two members of the "Brains Trust" above, Mr R. A. C. Beeching (at microphone) and Mr Ma Man-fai (right), are seen with Mr Donald MacCullough, BBC "Brains Trust" Question Master. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



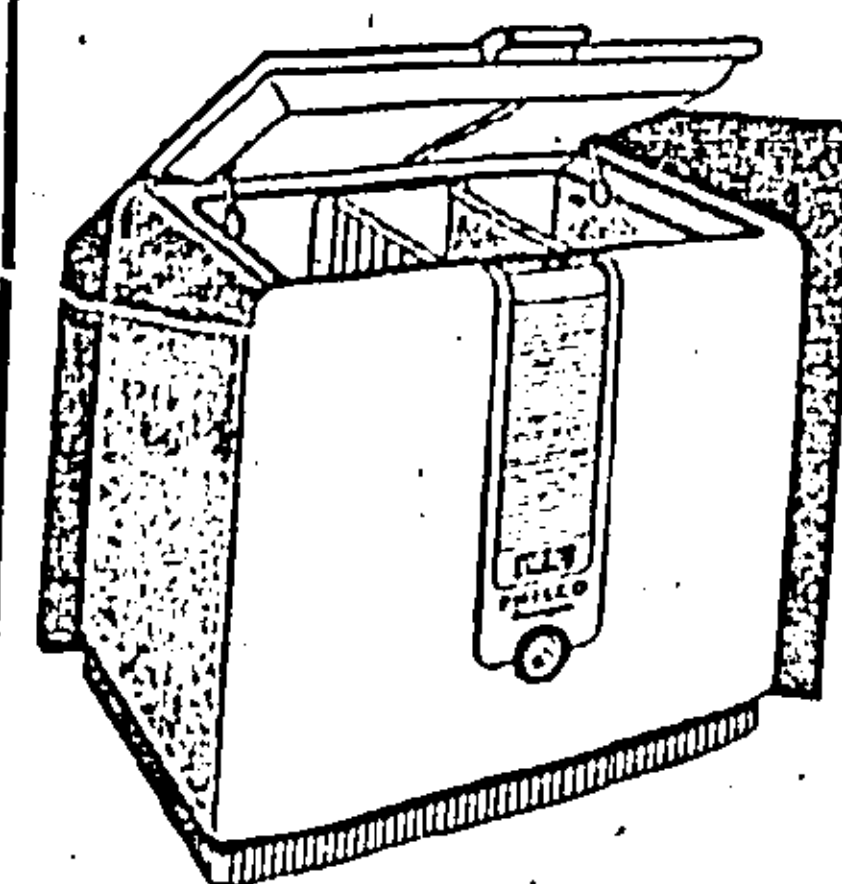
MEMBERS of the French Convent School Past Students' Association who took part in an entertainment programme last Saturday—from left: Misses Mary Swaine, Silmy Albers, Mabel Swaine, Janet Collom, Terry Rodrigues and Irene Brookes. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



LEFT: Mr and Mrs Simon Matthias Kan leaving St John's Cathedral after their wedding last Tuesday. The bride was formerly Miss Lena Ko. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



NORSE QUEEN won the Champion Sweepstakes for the second year on Saturday last. The pony, ridden by Mr Donald Black, seen above being led in by the owners, Mr and Mrs R. Johannessen. Left: Sapientia being led in by Mr Yau Fung-hon after winning the Hay and Corn Stakes. (Photos: Golden Studio)



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GAOL FOR SCIENTIST

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The last of the 18 Canadians put on trial after the investigation of espionage for Russia which began in 1946 was today sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

He was Dr. Raymond Boyer, formerly a scientist at McGill University, who was specifically accused of passing secret information to Fred Rose, former Labour progressive (Communist) member of the Canadian Parliament, who is serving a six-year sentence.

Dr. Boyer appealed against the sentence and will remain free on bail pending outcome of the hearing.—Reuter.

REFUGEES MADE INTO SOLDIERS

Nanking, Jan. 30.—A programme for adding hundreds of thousands of refugees to the Nationalist fighting forces in Manchuria was announced today by Liang Hsi-sheng, Governor of Kirin Province, who is at present in the capital.

He said the High Command had mapped out new strategy under which "popular forces" will be allotted the major part in battling the Communists. He said refugees would be formed into a corps to support the regulars, and the government expected to gain considerable added strength.

This will be the first "popular force" to be organised to combat the Reds.

Governor Liang said the government had adopted the slogan "triple protection and triple capture," which means the protection of refugees, homes and lives through the capture of food and homes from the Communists.

He said the refugees in the beginning will be trained by the government into regular units, in their native places and in co-ordination with mobile regular units.—United Press.

KUOMINTANG STRIFE

Open Opposition By Independents

Nanking, Jan. 31.—The inter-party strife over the allocation of National Assembly seats became more acute today as Kuomintang delegates, elected without Party nomination, came out in open opposition to the decision of the Central Party Headquarters ordering them to relinquish their seats in order to give the promised quotas to minority parties.

In a half-column announcement appearing in the local press today, these delegates insisted that the result of the National Assembly elections should in no way be altered and in no circumstances would they consider surrendering the seat, in favour of either the Kuomintang or other parties.

These delegates have formed an association to offer organised resistance to the Party's decision and are now threatening "collective legal action" unless the order is rescinded.

Simultaneously, 195 members of the Kuomintang who had declined to run in the National Assembly elections by following the Party's suggestion in a similar announcement, requested the Kuomintang authorities to uphold its decision, declaring: "Party discipline must be maintained."

Unless the recalcitrant members relinquish their seats as ordered, they said, they would demand that elections be held again "under the principle of fair play."

Meanwhile, the Social Democrats and the Young China Party are still insisting on full quotas of 200 and 300 seats respectively before their inclusion in the constitutional government.—Reuter.

Seas Flood S. Coast Towns

London, Jan. 30.—People in many South coast towns were nailed up their doors and windows today against the sea after the worst flooding for 30 years.

After 48 hours of continuous rain and gales, the sea flowed up sewers and over sea walls.

Boats moored in Polperro Harbour, Cornwall, were lifted on to quays during a 50 miles an hour gale—70 miles an hour in some places.

At Looe, hotels and houses were flooded several feet deep.

Sea debris blocked the main Folkestone-Sandgate Road.

A freak storm hit Northants in the village of Bishops yesterday. The whirlwind damaged roofs and uprooted trees.—Reuter.

Anglo-American Offensive Alliance Report Denied

Washington, Jan. 30.—The State Department tonight made no comment on a Chicago Tribune report from Washington that Britain and the United States had reached a "secret understanding tantamount to an offensive alliance" in connection with the Marshall Plan.

Sokolovsky's Complaint To General Clay

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, Soviet Military Governor in Germany, alleged today that 206 Soviet citizens were being held in Bavaria against their will by the Americans under various sentences and in violation of a Soviet-United States agreement signed in 1945.

Marshal Sokolovsky made the complaint in a public letter to General Lucius D. Clay, the American Military Governor, which appeared in today's issue of the official Soviet occupation zone newspaper, Tagesspiegel, and in the Neues Deutschland, the newspaper of the Soviet-controlled German Socialist Party.

The publication in the press of letters of protest from one Military Governor to another is unprecedented. The appearance of the letter was made even more extraordinary by the fact that the four-power Allied Control Council at which matters of high level disagreement are usually thrashed out, are meeting in Berlin this afternoon.

It was later announced that this meeting was postponed until tomorrow at the request of Marshal Sokolovsky.

The reason for the Soviet request was not known, but postponements often occur.—Reuter.

S'hai Students Repent

Shanghai, Jan. 31.—The greater part of the students are expected back in classes today at the National Tung Chi University following the ultimatum issued last night by the Vice-Minister of Education, Dr. Han Hsi-wu, ordering the resumption of classes today before 10 o'clock this morning or see the institution permanently closed.

Dr. Han, who arrived from Nanking yesterday morning to investigate the trouble at the university, on Thursday night Mayor K. C. Wu was assaulted, said he brought an order from the National Government for the resumption of classes today before 10 o'clock this morning or see the institution permanently closed.

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In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman tonight categorically denied that there was any such "understanding."

The Chicago Tribune report said that the plan was known in "inner circles of the United States Government" as the "Washington Charter," and provided for Britain to receive the "lion's share of Marshall Plan aid" in return for supporting the United States in that country "should she be attacked by Russia or in the event that the United States should declare war."—Reuter.

Russian Protests
Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary of State George Marshall is expected to reject without delay Russia's two protests against American military moves in the Mediterranean.

A reply was ready today to Moscow's note which objected to restoring the wartime U.S. Army airfield at Melhha, in North Africa. An answer is being drafted to the other Russian charges—that visits of American warships to Italian ports violated the peace treaty with Italy.

Diplomatic authorities indicated this would be the American stand: The warships dropped anchor in Italian harbours with full approval of the friendly Italian Government, and after prior consultations.

Talking Point
Russia's protests were submitted and promptly proclaimed on the Moscow Radio a few weeks before the important April national elections in Italy. The timing raised suspicions that the Soviet's chief purpose was to supply the Italian Communists with a propaganda talking point.

The Russian note, challenging American naval visits to Italian ports was delivered on Wednesday and disclosed last night. It contended that such visits conflict with treaty provisions that all allied forces should be withdrawn by December 15.

The last American and British troops left Italian soil before that deadline, and Charles J. Graham, official press officer, said no basis exists for the argument.—Associated Press.

18 INJURED IN TRAIN DERAILMENT

North Platte, Nebraska, Jan. 30.—A trainload of 214 persons escaped death early today when the Union Pacific's City of San Francisco, a streamliner traveling at 78 miles an hour, derailed on the Nebraska Plains.

The wreckage of 15 cars was strewn on both sides of the right-of-way.

Union Pacific headquarters said only 18 persons were injured, none seriously.

About the train were Roy W. Howard of the Scripps Howard newspapers, Mrs. Howard, Ben Foster (Mr. Howard's secretary), Babe Pinell (umpire of the Major League), and Charles J. Graham (president of Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad). None was injured.

Railway officials said a broken wheel on the middle unit of the Diesel-powered train was responsible for the derailment.

The second wreck in which Mr. Howard was a passenger, he was aboard a train near Philadelphia a few years ago when a wreck occurred, killing 70 persons. Mr. Howard said that several soldiers returning from duty in Japan were aboard the train.—United Press.

11 KILLED IN RIOTS

Bombay, Jan. 30.—Manned armoured cars moved through the streets of Bombay tonight after a sudden communal flare-up with unofficial casualties put at 11 dead and nearly 50 injured.

Tonight's clashes were attributed unofficially by police officers to the "misapprehension regarding the identity of Mr. Gandhi's assassin."

Troops were moved to action stations tonight, ready to be called out if necessary, it was learned.

The police fired repeatedly to disperse communal rioters.

An all-night curfew was imposed over the six square kilometre area of Central Bombay and all trams and buses were withdrawn from the streets after the demonstrators tried to stop and attack them.—Reuter.

Ruhr Disaster
Wuppertal, Jan. 30.—Twelve people were killed and at least 33 injured in a tramway disaster at Wuppertal in the Ruhr, last night.

A heavily crowded tramcar jumped the rails at the bottom of a steep incline, ran into a standard and finally rammed a tree.

British soldiers helped in the rescue work and moved some of the injured to a British military hospital. At producers are invited to submit.—Reuter.



WORLD SPORT ROUND-UP:

Winter Olympics Open In Cloud Of Illwill

St. Moritz, Jan. 30.—The Winter Olympic Games, created for the purpose of promoting international goodwill, opened today in an atmosphere of illwill, with teams from the host country of Switzerland dominating the first day's programme.

Indicative of general feeling was the disclosure that two of the three two-men bobsleds of the United States team had been sabotaged during the night. The sleds were found with nuts loosened and pushers broken.

Gandhi's Death Stuns World

(Continued from Page 1)

"His wonderful life has been ended by a terrible incident arising out of the dark and passionate forces of racial and religious hatred against which he fought with the weapons of the spirit for over 50 years."

"His simple eloquence and ascetic living earned him the allegiance of educated statesmen and the untold millions. He became the Great Soul of India."

Durban.—Mr. Manilal Gandhi, the Mahatma's son who is editor of the newspaper "Indian Opinion," which his father established, said here tonight: "I have lost my father but he is not my father—he is the father of the whole of India and the sincere friend of the whole world."

"I must surrender to the will of God. He must have a purpose in taking him away from us. He is no more with us physically but his spirit will guide us from above."—Reuter.

INDIAN SHOPS CLOSED TODAY
Following the assassination of Mohandas Gandhi, all Indian stores and shops in Hongkong and Kowloon are closed today as a mark of sorrow and respect.

BUTTER AND BACON AGAIN
(Continued from Page 1)

If the general trade and financial agreement makes it possible to supply 70 per cent in the British offer, Denmark would expect to send to Britain about 70,000 tons of butter in one year and about 25,000 tons of bacon.

It is understood that Britain has offered about 600,000 tons of coal, petrol and fuel oil (about £4,000,000), 50,000 tons of iron and steel and an unknown quantity of textile raw materials.

Together with other goods wanted by Denmark, the total value would be about £17,500. Steel is considerably less than half of Denmark's estimated needs.

Britain also proposes that most of sterling earnings should be spent on British goods not on the list of essential requirements. It estimated the total sterling earnings should be about £32,500,000 per year. This means some £15,000,000 would have to be spent on non-essential goods.—Reuter.

Boxing in Dublin
Dublin, Jan. 30.—The third and concluding series of contests between Spanish and Irish boxers took place here tonight.

Flyweight L. Martinez of Spain beat W. McLaughlin of Ireland on points in a dull but hard-fought boxing with confidence, was always on top and kept striving for a knockout.

F. Mir, the Spanish bantam, lost to T. Dunne of Ireland on points, when the Irishman weathered the first pace set by the Spaniard in the first two rounds and hit back with stinging left and right hooks.

Featherweight S. Verdu of Spain lost to D. Faulkner of Ireland on points. Despite Verdu's good work with his left, the aggressive Irishman wore him down and weakened him with body punching.

Lightweight A. Arana of Spain beat W. Gifford of Ireland on a points decision, which met with a mixed reception from the crowd.

After taking some heavy lefts to the head early in the fight, Arana scored well in the third round and was forcing the pace at the finish.

The Spanish welterweight, A. Diniz, beat Midgley of Ireland on points, using both hands well and scoring repeatedly with left swings and right hooks.—Reuter.

MCC SCORE
Porto Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 30.—At the close of play today, the MCC had scored 10 for no wickets in reply to Trinidad's first innings total of 481 runs for four declared.—Reuter.

SEAGRAVE TROPHY
London, Jan. 30.—John Cobb, the famous racing motorist was awarded the Seagrave Trophy for his 1947 world's land speed record.—Reuter.

Chinese Communist Land Confiscations

BY ART GOUL

Shanghai, Jan. 30.—The Chinese Communist land reform programme is very simple. They reason that anybody who possesses more than five acres of land stole it in the first place; therefore, it is subject to confiscation. The owner is a landlord, therefore rich, so he is subject to a special set of laws for the rich classes.

Wong Li-jao, 65-year-old refugee from Lingying, in Southern Shantung, who is now in Shanghai, is the authority for the description of how the Chinese Communists operate. Wong and his family recently fled from Southern Shantung.

Wong had two sons executed by the Communists because they objected to having their farms taken away from them. They, as did their father, were classified as landlords because they farmed 50 mow.

For two and a half years Wong lived under the Communists. He and his family are now in Shanghai because the Nationalists recently drove the Communists out of the district, and he and many other refugees were permitted to leave.

His history of those two and a half years follows:

When the Communists first came in, they moved to establish their various organisations.

Rule Of Salvation
First was the "Rule of Salvation," by which a People's Assembly was set up. Everybody in the district was declared elected, then the party appointed a chairman. His word was law.

Next was the Self-Defence Corps. All men were told they were volunteers. They were armed with knives and swords, but no guns. Then came the Youth Corps, composed of children between 7 and 15 years of age. They were given instructions in the Communist doctrine and the rudiments of reading and writing.

Then a Women's Corps was organised for those between the age of 20 to 45.

Last to be organised was the People's Militia. They were not given military training, but it was slightly more elite than the Self-Defence Corps. It was composed of about two-thirds of the able-bodied men in the district.

Some were given old and worn out rifles and shot guns. They also were informed they were volunteers.

"You are fighters for liberation under the General Mobilisation Act," they were told. As such, they were subject to all military regulations and punishments.

Land Confiscations
Then followed the land reform programme. There were eight

STALIN REPORTED HEALTHY

Warsaw, Jan. 30.—Marshal Stalin was in very good physical condition when he received the Polish mission which negotiated the recent Polish-Soviet trade agreement in Moscow, the Polish Premier, M. Josef Cyrankiewicz, said today.

"The question of a Balkan Union was not discussed. That is not our problem. But Poland hopes to strengthen her political, cultural and economic relations with the Southeastern countries."

"Our agreement with Moscow will aid our reconstruction and thus will aid peace," the Premier said.

M. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Communist Vice-Premier, said that no new conference of the nine Communist parties of the Cominform had been arranged but a meeting "will take place if the international situation requires it."

M. Gomulka added that "the system of alliances in the East is not a bloc but is purely defensive in aim."—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS
Unless otherwise stated, all letters, articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If Mail closes later than 10 a.m. Registered and Parcel will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Keelung, Kanton, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.

FINDLATERS



Gilman & Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 31146

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
Urgent Notice

In order to serve notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Association to be held at an early date, will all prewar members desirous of resuming membership please send a chit notifying their name, address and motor car or cycle registration number to:—

Mr. T. E. JACKSON,
Assistant Director of Marine, Harbour Office.

Note the new subscription fees will be decided at the Annual General Meeting of Members.

Motorists wishing to join the Association may obtain a form from any member of the Interim Committee or from the address above.

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